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THE PRIMARY PROGRESSED HOROSCOPE

By
O. H. W. OWEN

Giving
NEW METHOD OF HOUSE DIVISION
and
INSTRUCTIONS FOR PREPARATION OF HOROSCOPES IN
ACCORDANCE THEREWITH
Also
TABLES FOR USE IN THESE CALCULATIONS

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PREFACE

A COMPLETE solution of the Problem of Primary Directions has evaded the efforts of succeeding generations of astrologers, so that up to the present time this, the most important part of predictive astrology, has remained shrouded in mystery, so far as the average student is concerned, and, even in the case of expert astrologers, glimpses only of those primary aspects were vouchsafed, and then their calculation, one by one, was a matter of considerable time and labour. It is safe to assert that in few cases were all the possible hundreds of mundane and zodiacal primary directions calculated for any particular horoscope. At the same time, many leading astrologers doubted the reliability of the system of primary directing elaborated by the late Commander Morrison in his *Grammar of Astrology*, the calculations of which were in any case very complex, but the fundamentals of which appeared to be sound, and in accordance with the methods of ancient astrologers, whose knowledge of such matters is believed by many to have been in advance of that of the present day.

The result was, that the ancient primary directions were side-tracked, and new systems of directing were introduced by many of the leading astrologers. While such efforts were entirely praiseworthy, and the results achieved will be all to the good, it was apparent that none of these systems could adequately fill the place of the ancient primary system.

to be the foundation on which the progressed primary horoscope is built up.

But the author must say that he always believed in the power and reliability of primary directions, if correctly calculated, and it was because "Sepharial," in the Preface to his *Primary Directions made Easy*, referred rather strongly to the failure of primary directions to show the outbreak of the Great War adequately, that he took this very event, as reflected in the horoscope of the ex-Kaiser, determined to show that the contrary was the fact. He is sure there would have been no one more pleased than the great "Sepharial" had he lived to see the result of these labours.

The author set himself the task of producing these primary directions in accurate form, at the same time keeping in view simplicity of calculation as much as possible. The result, he is pleased to say, has surpassed even his most sanguine expectations, for not only are the accurate primary directions set forth, but it will be found to be possible to make the whole of the necessary calculations, by the aid of simple addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, or a simple proportion sum. The calculation of primary directions is therefore quite as simple a matter as the calculation of secondary directions, or the birth map. Experiment with the reader's own map will show that the aspects, house positions, and applications of planets to cusps, will give at a glance all the major influences operating in the life, both past, present, and future.

The initial experiments were carried out by the aid of the semi-arc house cusps, but those of the other leading systems were also tried. The results were not satisfactory, so a general survey of the question of house division was undertaken, with the result that a new system of house division has been introduced, which appears to give accurate results. See special chapter on "House Division."

It may be said that without the inspiration and glimpses of information available in the writings of Morrison, Leo, "Sepharial" and other leading astrologers, the preparation of this work would have been impossible, so to them any results the writer may have achieved are primarily due. A hint by "Sepharial" on the possibility or otherwise of calculating primary directions by the aid of house cusps proved

FOREWORD

ALTHOUGH the main purpose of this book is an exposition of a system of primary directions, it has been found necessary, owing to the proposed new forms of maps, to include instructions for preparation of the horoscope of birth, a matter which is usually included in elementary text-books.

Regarding the latter, it may be said that the necessity of a knowledge of elementary astrology before attempting primary directions is a matter so apparent to anyone as to hardly need stressing, and it is hoped that, should this book come into the hands of anyone as yet unacquainted with the elementary portion of the science, he or she will take steps to secure from the publisher one of the many excellent elementary text-books available, many of which can be had for a few shillings. Without this knowledge a study of primary directions is useless. We must learn to walk before we can run. If we try the latter first, the result is obvious.

Elementary astrology can be mastered very easily, and in a very short time, but as this portion contains, as it were, the foundations of the science, it must be understood that here especially "practice makes perfection," the degree of perfection being in proportion to the practice. Astrology is like shorthand writing. The characters can be mastered in an hour, but practice over and over again is necessary to attain the degree of perfection required. But a knowledge of

CHAPTER I

THE CALCULATION OF THE HOROSCOPE

A TABLE of Houses for the latitude of birth, and an Ephemeris for the year of birth, are required for the calculation of the horoscope. The Ephemeris is an annual publication showing sidereal time and the positions of the sun, moon, and planets for noon each day at Greenwich. Tables of Houses show the degree of longitude on the cusps of the houses of the horoscope at a glance, as soon as the degree on the Mid heaven has been ascertained, in a manner to be explained later. This refers, of course, to the semi arc and other present methods of house division. With the system of house division herein advocated, these tables will only be required to aid in the calculation of the Ascendant, which is the only cusp for which the degree and minute is given. The Mid-heaven is, of course, given for even degrees. These tables are practically useless for experimental purposes with the Primary Progressed Horoscope, where degrees and minutes are required for all cusps, and in such case these must be calculated by trigonometry when required, which is a tedious process, especially as a double set of cusps must be taken out for each progressed map in order to obtain the motion. Tables of Houses for all latitudes up to 70 degrees have been advertised by an Indian author. These give the degrees and minutes on all house cusps. Half- and quarter-house cusps, if required, would still have to

the ground-work at least will be required before attempting primary directions.

A knowledge of astrology is, in the author's opinion, the most useful, even requisite, knowledge that any one can possess in this world, and should be acquired by everybody, whatever their occupation or calling—that is, if they wish to avoid the pitfalls of life and take full advantage of their opportunities.

Especially is this the case now, with the advent of simplified primary directions, which accurately show the various influences affecting the life at the various stages. And it must not be forgotten that the very worst influences can be much modified, probably avoided altogether, if we are aware of their imminence. Otherwise we walk blindfolded, as it were, along the journey of life, and in such case the obstructions in our path are almost certain to claim full toll.

CHAPTER I

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be calculated, however. There appears to be some difficulty in obtaining supplies of these tables from India, as, although I have made several applications, I have been unable to obtain a copy.

An Ephemeris for the year of birth and Tables of Houses required can be obtained from any astrological book store.

For the calculation of the horoscope the exact *local time* of birth is the first requisite, as well as the most important. The importance of exact time will be realised when it is understood that an error of one minute in time of birth will cause an error of three months in the time of events in primary directions—four minutes being equal to one degree of Right Ascension, which is the equivalent of one year of life. But, where this time is only approximately known, the exact time may be ascertained by observing the course of events as indicated in the primary progressed maps, as well as by other methods adopted by experienced astrologers.

It must be noted that the time shown by clocks and watches at any particular place is seldom the correct *local time*. For instance all clocks in Great Britain show Greenwich time, and in Ireland Dublin time (legalised in 1880 in both cases). Prior to 1880 it may be assumed that time of birth would be local time, and in the majority of such cases it might be assumed that local time would be very unreliable, and all such times would be subject to rectification by events as explained above. In Great Britain where Greenwich time is shown by all clocks since 1880, the true local time may be found by adding four minutes for every degree of longitude if the place is east of Greenwich,

and subtracting a similar amount, if the place is west of Greenwich, to the time shown by the local clock. In the case of Ireland, where Dublin time is used since 1880, this time is 25 mins. 21 secs. west of Greenwich, equal to $6^{\circ} 20' 15''$ of west longitude. In Ireland, therefore, to find true local time add four minutes to the clock time for every degree of longitude the place may be east of Dublin ($6^{\circ} 20' 15''$), and subtract a similar amount for places west of longitude $6^{\circ} 20' 15''$. The same rule applies for calculation of true local time for any place in the world. Detailed particulars of the standard times in force at different dates in the various countries is contained in *Casting the Horoscope* (Alan Leo).

Allowance must also be made in cases where the clock has been advanced one hour during summer time. In such cases one hour must be deducted from the time shown by the local clock. So far as is known, no summary of the changes to and from summer time in the various countries is available, though such information is most essential to astrologers.

Great care should be taken that watches and clocks from which birth times are to be taken are accurate.

The exact time of birth is when the child first draws breath, which event generally coincides with its first cry; not when the birth is complete. Times will seldom be exact if left to doctors and nurses to record, as to these, in such events, clock time is only a very secondary consideration, and will not be noted until after the event is complete.

Having obtained the correct local time of birth, the Right Ascension of the Mid-heaven (or R.A.M.C., as it is called) is found as follows. Refer to an Ephemeris

for date of birth, or, if the birth is before noon, for the date preceding birth. In the first column will be found sidereal time (abbreviated S.T.) for 12 noon at Greenwich. Add to this S.T. the time after noon (preceding birth) at which the birth occurred, and also add 10 seconds per hour for each hour since noon. This 10 seconds represents the difference in time between S.T. and mean time, and to assure its correct calculation the time elapsed since noon preceding birth is always taken. A further correction of 10 seconds per hour must also be made for places east and west of Greenwich, but in this case the correction must be added for places west of Greenwich, but subtracted for places east of Greenwich. This correction also represents the difference between local mean time and S.T. The result gives the true local S.T. of birth.

For example, the ex-Kaiser was born at Berlin at 3 p.m. on 27th January, 1859. According to *Casting the Horoscope*, Germany did not introduce the present mean standard time (Mid-European—15° east of Greenwich) until 12th March, 1893. Therefore it must be assumed that prior to that date local time was in general use, and the time above given is taken as local time. The Ephemeris gives the S.T. for noon preceding birth (27th January, 1859) as 20 hrs. 24 mins. 56 secs. To this must be added the time elapsed since noon (3 hrs.) and also 10 seconds for each of these 3 hours = 30". This gives

hrs.	mins.	secs.
20	24	56
3	0	0
		30
<hr/>		
23	25	26

Now Berlin is $13^{\circ} 24'$ east of Greenwich. Referring to Table of Time and Degrees Equivalents at back of book, we get :

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
 & \text{Time.} & \\
 13^{\circ} & = & 52 \text{ mins. } 0 \text{ secs.} \\
 24' & = & 1 \text{ ,, } 36 \text{ ,,} \\
 \hline
 & & 53 \text{ mins. } 36 \text{ secs.}
 \end{array}$$

or approximately 54 minutes, as difference in time between Berlin and Greenwich, and, as Berlin is east of Greenwich, a deduction at the rate of 10 seconds per hour (or 9 seconds approx) must be made from above total of 23 hrs. 25 mins. and 26 secs., which gives 23 hrs. 25 mins. and 17 secs. as the true local time of birth.

Reduce this time to degrees by the aid of table, as under :

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
 23 \text{ hrs.} & = & 345^{\circ} \quad 0' \quad 0'' \\
 25 \text{ mins.} & = & \quad 6 \quad 15 \quad 0 \\
 17 \text{ secs.} & = & \quad 0 \quad 4 \quad 15 \\
 \hline
 & & 351 \quad 19 \quad 15
 \end{array}$$

or approx. $351^{\circ} 19'$. This amount represents what is called the R.A.M.C. of birth. Its equivalent longitude is obtained from table at back of book as follows : $351^{\circ} 19' - 180^{\circ} = 171^{\circ} 19'$. The long. equivalent to $171^{\circ} 19'$ R.A. is given as 20.33 Virgo. The long. of 351.19 , which is opposite 20.33 Virgo, is therefore 20.33 Pisces. The R.A.M.C. is therefore 351.19 , and its equivalent long. 20.33 Pisces.

If ordinary semi-arc house cusps are required, these

can be taken from a Table of Houses for the latitude of place of birth, the longitude on each cusp being shown in the various columns under the figure indicating the house at top of column, and directly in line with degree on M C, which will be on left under house headed (10), indicating 10th house or M C. The degree and minute on the house cusp is only given in the tables in the case of the Ascendant (or A S C, as it is called). This degree and minute is the equivalent of the even degree shown on M C in the tables. Therefore in cases where odd minutes of longitude are shown on M C, the correct A S C must be calculated by proportion thus. Here we have 20.33 Pisces as longitude on M C. If a Table of Houses is available for exact latitude of place (such as London, for instance), a simple proportion sum is all that is required to ascertain correct A S C as follows. For latitude of London 20.0 Pisces on M C gives 19 45 Cancer on A S C, while 21.0 Pisces on M C gives 20.26 Cancer on A S C. Required to know what A S C answers to 20.33 Pisces on M C. The difference in the two M C s = 60'. The difference in the two A S C s = 41'. Therefore the query is

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
 60' \text{ on M C} & = & 41' \text{ on A S C} \\
 33' \text{ " " } & = & ? \text{ " " } \\
 \hline
 11 & & \\
 33 \times 41 & = & 451 \\
 = \frac{\quad}{60} & = & \frac{451}{20} = 22.55 \text{ or approx } 23'
 \end{array}$$

Therefore 23' added to A S C answering to 20.0 Pisces which is 19.45 Cancer = 20° 8' Cancer, which is

therefore the A.S.C. equivalent to 20.33 Pisces in latitude of London. But in the present case tables are not available for the exact latitude of the place, and therefore in such cases some further sums in proportion will be required. Tables of Houses are at present available for even degrees of latitude up to 70 degrees. The correct A.S.C. must be calculated for intermediate minutes of degrees of latitude, in the same manner as for odd minutes of degrees of longitude on the M.C., the procedure in each case being similar, thus :

As difference in longitude on M.C. or difference in latitude (which in each case is usually 60' or one degree) is to equivalent difference (in minutes) on A.S.C.s, so is the number of odd minutes of longitude (or latitude) for which equivalent is required. The result will give the number of minutes that must be added to the lowest degree of longitude or latitude to obtain A.S.C. equivalent to the odd minutes of longitude or latitude. In the case of example map the A.S.C. is required for 20.33 Pisces in 52.30 latitude. It is clear that four A.S.C.s must be taken from tables to make this calculation, that is, the A.S.C.s equivalent to both 20.0 Pisces and 21.0 Pisces in both 52° 0' and 53° 0' latitude thus :

	52° 0' lat.	53° 0' lat.
20.0 Pisces on M.C.		
=A.S.C.	20.11 Cancer	21.8 Cancer
21.0 Pisces on M.C.		
=A.S.C.	20.53 Cancer	21.50 Cancer

The difference of longitude on M.C. is in each case one degree (60'). The difference in A.S.C.s is in each case 42', as equivalent to 60' on M.C.

First find A S C equal to 20.33 Pisces in 52° 0' latitude The query is:

$$60' \text{ on M C} = 42' \text{ on A S C}$$

$$33' \text{ , } \text{,,} = ? \text{ , } \text{,,}$$

$$= \frac{33 \times \overset{7}{\cancel{42}}}{\underset{10}{\cancel{60}}} = \frac{231}{10} = 23.1 \text{ or } 23' \text{ approx}$$

which added to A S C equal to 20.0 Pisces on M C, which is 20 11 Cancer, gives 20 34 Cancer as A S C equal to 20 33 Pisces in 52 0 latitude

A similar calculation made for the same figure in 53° 0' latitude will give the same result, so therefore 23' added to 21.8 Cancer, which is A S C equal to 20 0 Pisces in 53° 0' latitude, gives 21.31 Cancer as A S C equal to 20.33 Pisces on M C in 53° 0' latitude We now have 20 34 Cancer A S C = 20.33 Pisces in 52° 0' latitude and 21.31 Cancer as equal to 20.33 Pisces on M C in 53° 0' latitude The query is

$$60' \text{ lat} = 57' \text{ (diff in A S C s for } 52^\circ 0' \text{ and } 53^\circ 0' \text{ lat)}$$

$$30' \text{ lat} = ?$$

This is worked out on similar lines as before, thus

$$\frac{57 \times \overset{1}{\cancel{30}}}{\underset{2}{\cancel{60}}} = \frac{57}{2} = 29 \text{ approx}$$

which added to the A S C equal to 20.33 Pisces in the lowest latitude concerned (52° 0') which is 20.34

Cancer, gives 21.3 Cancer as A.S.C. equal to 20.33 Pisces in $52^{\circ} 30'$ latitude. R.A. equivalent to 21.3 Cancer is $112^{\circ} 46'$.

These calculations will be quite accurate in the case of odd degrees on M.C., and also where, as here, only a degree or so of latitude is concerned, but would not be so accurate if several degrees of latitude were concerned. In such cases where suitable Tables of Houses cannot be obtained, the A.S.C. must be calculated by trigonometry, which may in any case be preferred by experienced students. Formulæ and instructions for such calculations will be found elsewhere in book.

The M.C. can also be calculated by S.T. by taking the time equivalent to the degrees of R.A. on M.C., but in this case further proportion sums would be necessary to arrive at the odd minutes of longitude on M.C., as the S.T. is only given for the even degrees on M.C. The method given above is preferred, so therefore the column headed S.T. in tables may be ignored.

We now have the necessary information for the calculation of the house cusps, namely:

R.A.M.C.	= 351.19 = 20.33 Pisces
R.A., A.S.C.	= 112.46 = 21.3 Cancer
R.A., Lower Meridian (cusp of 4th house)	= 171.19 = 20.33 Scorpio

The lower meridian is found by adding 180° to R.A.M.C. If the result is more than 360° (circle), subtract that amount. It can also be found by subtracting 180° from R.A.M.C. where this is practicable.

The day semi-arc, or semi-arc above the horizon, lies between A.S.C. and M.C. It is found by subtracting R.A.M.C. from R.A. equivalent to A.S.C. Thus

$112.46 + 360$ (circle) $= 472.46 - 351.19 = 121.27$ This semi arc is tri sected that is divided by three, to give ordinary bouse cusps, by six to give half houses, and by twelve to give quarter bouses. Half bouses will usually suffice, but quarter houses are necessary for accurate work, and will be used here. Therefore $121.27 - 12 = 10^{\circ} 7' 15''$, which is therefore the dimension in R A of each quarter house, and this amount added successively to R A M C will give the cusps of all bouses and sub-bouses between M C and A S C.

The night semi arc, or semi arc below the horizon, lies between A S C and lower meridian (cusp of 4th house). It is obtained by subtracting the former from the latter, thus, $171.19 - 112.46 = 58.33$. (If this calculation is correct, the two semi arcs should total 180° —thus $121.27 + 58.33 = 180$) Divided by twelve for quarter-houses, this semi arc gives $4^{\circ} 52' 45''$, which is therefore the dimension of each quarter house of the N S A, or semi arc below horizon. (The dimensions of one D S A and one N S A added should total 15° [$1/12$ th of 180])—thus $10.7.15 + 4.52.45 = 15.0.0$

It only remains to proceed with the sub-division of the semi arcs into quarter-houses, which is done as follows

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{R A M C.} = 351.19.0 = 10\text{th house} = 20.23 \text{ Pisces} \\
 \quad 10.7.15 = \\
 \hline
 \quad 361.26.15 \\
 - 360.0.0 \text{ (circle)} \\
 \hline
 \quad 1.26.15 = 10\frac{1}{4} \text{ house} = 1.34 \text{ Aries} \\
 \quad 10.7.15 \\
 \hline
 \end{array}$$

R.A.M.C.	$11.33.30 = 10\frac{1}{2}$ house	=	12.35 Aries
	<u>10. 7.15</u>		
	$21.40.45 = 10\frac{3}{4}$	„	= 23.26 Aries
	<u>10. 7.15</u>		
	$31.48. 0 = 11$	„	= 4. 3 Taurus
	<u>10. 7.15</u>		
	$41.55.15 = 11\frac{1}{2}$	„	= 14.23 Taurus
	<u>10. 7.15</u>		
	$52. 2.30 = 11\frac{1}{2}$	„	= 24.25 Taurus
	<u>10. 7.15</u>		
	$62. 9.45 = 11\frac{3}{4}$	„	= 4. 9 Gemini
	<u>10. 7.15</u>		
	$72.17. 0 = 12$	„	= 13.40 Gemini
	<u>10. 7.15</u>		
	$82.24.15 = 12\frac{1}{4}$	„	= 23. 1 Gemini
	<u>10. 7.15</u>		
	$92.31.30 = 12\frac{1}{2}$	„	= 2.19 Cancer
	<u>10. 7.15</u>		
	$102.38.45 = 12\frac{3}{4}$	„	= 11.38 Cancer
	<u>10. 7.15</u>		
	$112.46. 0 = \text{A.S.C.}$	=	21. 3 Cancer
	<u>4.52.45</u>		
	$117.38.45 = 1\frac{1}{4}$ house	=	25.40 Cancer
	<u>4.52.45</u>		

R.A.M.C.	$122.31.30 = 1\frac{1}{2}$ house	=	0.20 Leo
	<u>4.52.45</u>		
	$127.24.15 = 1\frac{1}{2}$	„	= 5. 3 Leo
	<u>4.52.45</u>		
	$132.17. 0 = 2$	„	= 9.50 Leo
	<u>4.52.45</u>		
	$137. 9.45 = 2\frac{1}{2}$	„	= 14.42 Leo
	<u>4.52.45</u>		
	$142. 2.30 = 2\frac{1}{2}$	„	= 19.38 Leo
	<u>4.52.45</u>		
	$146.55.15 = 2\frac{3}{4}$	„	= 24.37 Leo
	<u>4.52.45</u>		
	$151.48. 0 = 3$	„	= 29.42 Leo
	<u>4.52.45</u>		
	$156.40.45 = 3\frac{1}{2}$	„	= 4.50 Virgo
	<u>4.52.45</u>		
	$161.33.30 = 3\frac{1}{2}$	„	= 10. 1 Virgo
	<u>4.52.45</u>		
	$166.26.15 = 3\frac{3}{4}$	„	= 15.16 Virgo
	<u>4.54.45</u>		
	$171.19. 0 = 4\text{th}$	„	= 20.33 Virgo

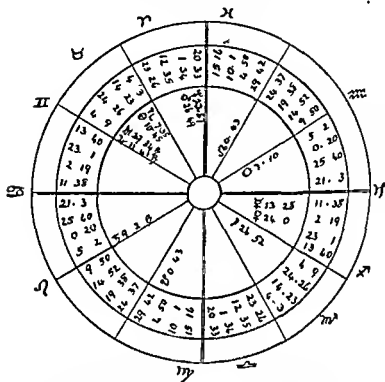
The sub-division of the semi-arcs into quarter-houses of R.A. having been completed, the R.A. on each cusp is turned into longitude by the aid of the table of R.A., and are then ready for transfer to the map.

If only half-houses are used, half the above work is dispensed with. If only ordinary houses are required (for rough estimates of position), then two-thirds of above work will not be necessary.

It will be observed that a new form of map is used, the usual ring having been enlarged to carry the increased number of figures indicating the longitude on the cusps. In addition, an outer ring is added to carry the figures indicating cuspal motion. This will be explained later. The symbols indicating the signs are placed outside the map, in the centre of the portion of the map indicating their respective degrees. It is claimed that this map is clearer and much less liable to error than that at present in use. The figures indicating longitude on cusps are transferred to the map, those indicating ordinary house cusps being placed immediately behind the cusp concerned, those indicating half-houses in the centre of the space between the house cusps, and those for the quarter-houses midway in the remaining spaces between the figures indicating house and half-house cusps. The figures indicating the two latter classes of cusps should be larger and bolder, to avoid possible error. When the quarter-houses of the D.S.A. and N.S.A. have been entered in the map, proceeding from the M.C. to the A.S.C., and thence to the lower meridian, the same degrees and minutes of the opposite signs will be entered on map, thus completing the whole of the house, half-house, and quarter-house cusps. The figures on the house cusps should be entered in opposite directions on opposite sides of the map, commencing with the M.C. and lower meridian (see example map).

The planets are placed in the map in the usual way.

*Horoscope of birth of ex-Kaiser Wilhelm II, born at Berlin,
latitude 52° 30' N., longitude 13° 24' E., at 3 p.m., 27th
January, 1859.*



Distances from Cnsps

☉	2.40 past 8th
☽	2.26 behind 5½
☿	7.35 past 7th
♀	0.59 behind 6½
♂	6.16 behind 10th
♂	1.59 past 12th
♂	0.48 past 2nd
♂	5.8 behind 11½
♂	2.24 behind 10th
PL	3.32 behind 11th
☉	3.38 past 11½
♂	4.7 past 9½
♂	4.7 past 3½

Declinations

☉	18.30 S
☽	24.31 S.
☿	22.27 S.
♀	18.16 S.
♂	1.43 S
♂	21.45 N.
♂	18.47 N.
♂	19.55 N.
♂	3.55 S
PL	12.40 N.
MC	3.45 S
ASC	21.48 N
☉	15.5 N.
Dragon 11.13 N. & S.	

As the planets' places are calculated for Greenwich time, local time must be turned into its equivalent Greenwich time for the purpose of this calculation. This is done as follows. For places west of Greenwich add to the local time (that is, the time used in calculating the map itself, not local mean time) four minutes for every degree of longitude the place may be west of Greenwich. For places east of Greenwich, subtract a similar amount. The planets' places can then be calculated from the Ephemeris, as if the place of birth was Greenwich, and entered in the map. In the case of the example map. The longitude of Berlin is $13^{\circ} 24'$ east of Greenwich. As previously calculated, this equals approximately 54 minutes of time, and, as Berlin is east of Greenwich, this amount must be subtracted from the birth time, which is 3 p.m. This gives 2.6 p.m., for which time the planet's places must be calculated. Commencing with the first house (A.S.C.) and proceeding in the order of the houses, we first come to Saturn. This planet's place at noon on day of birth is given as 9.2 Leo. What will be its place at 2.6 p.m.? His motion as shown in the Ephemeris is $5'$ daily, so it is obvious his motion in 2 hrs. 6 mins. would not amount to $1'$ of longitude. His place in the map will therefore be similar to that given in Ephemeris—9.2 Leo. Similarly, in the case of other planets whose positions will not be altered by motion in 2 hrs. 6 mins. Saturn is also retrograde, i.e., moving backwards in the zodiac, which may be seen by his daily position in the Ephemeris, also the symbol R, indicating retrograde motion, will be noticed in the Ephemeris, higher up in the column indicating his position. (When planets cease to be

retrograde, the letter D, meaning direct, will be found in this column) Next we come to Dragon's Tail The position of the Dragon's Head, which is exactly opposite the Tail, is given in the Ephemeris for every third day, under heading "Moon's Node" The daily motion is only about $3'$ of a degree The position for 2.6 p.m., which will again be the same as for 12 noon, can be entered in the map—the opposite degree and minute of the opposite sign being entered therein for Dragon's Tail

Next we come to the Moon. Its position for 12 noon is shown as 25.47 Scorpio Its daily motion is $25.47 - 13.25 = 12^\circ 22'$. Turning to Tables of Logarithms at end of Ephemeris, we observe the directions for use given at the foot thereof In the tables we find log. for daily motion (12.22) is .2880, while the log for 2 hrs 6 mins (time from noon) is 1.0580 These two logs added make 1.3460 Looking in the Table of Logs for this number, or the nearest number thereto, we find in line with the number, and at top of column, a figure indicating the number of degrees, and in line on the left of table figures indicating the number of minutes the Moon had progressed between 12 noon and 2.6 p.m. This is $1^\circ 5'$, which, added to the place of the moon at 12 noon = 25.47 Scorpio equals 26.52 Scorpio This figure is entered in the map as the place of Moon at time of birth All the remaining calculations are on the same lines The calculation of the place of Part of Fortune (\oplus) will require explanation. It is calculated as follows Whatever distance the Moon is from the Sun, measured in the order of the signs, Part of Fortune (\oplus) is the same distance from the Ascendant, also measured in the order of the signs In the example map the Moon is in 26.52

Scorpio and the Sun in 7.10 Aquarius From 7.10 Aquarius to 7.10 Scorpio in the order of the signs is 9 signs distant The distance between 7.10 and 26.52 Scorpio is obtained by subtraction, and equals $19^{\circ} 42'$. Therefore the Moon is 9 signs $19^{\circ} 42'$ distant from the Sun Part of Fortune is same distance from A S C It is computed as follows

	signs	deg	min
Distance of A S C from O O Aries =	3	21	3
Distance of Moon from Sun =	9	19	42
	<hr/>		
added =	13	10	45
subtract 12 Signs (Circle)	12	0	0
	<hr/>		
=	1	10	45

Therefore place of Part of Fortune in map is 1 sign $10^{\circ} 45'$ from o o Aries, which equals 10 45 Taurus

The calculation of the declination of the planets is done in a somewhat similar manner The motion of some planets' declinations are so small that calculation will be unnecessary In such cases the declination shown in the Ephemeris can be transferred to the map The calculation of the declination of the Moon will serve as an example for the calculation of planet's declinations The Moon's declination at 12 noon on 27th January, 1859, is given in Ephemeris as 24.18° S, and on the following day at 12 noon as 26.46° S Difference $26.46 - 24.18 = 2^{\circ} 28'$ Therefore the daily motion of this declination is $2^{\circ} 28'$ Required, the motion for 2 hrs 6 mins Now this could be done by proportion, thus

24 hrs gives $2^{\circ} 28'$ motion
 2 hrs 6 mins gives ?

but it is much easier to work by the logs on last page of Ephemeris, as has been done in the cases of the planet's longitude, thus

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{Log of daily motion } 2^{\circ} 28' = .9881 \text{ added to} \\
 \text{Log of time from noon} = \\
 \quad 2 \text{ hrs } 6 \text{ mins} \qquad \qquad \qquad 1.0580 \\
 \hline
 \qquad \qquad \qquad 2.0461 = 13'
 \end{array}$$

Therefore the motion of the Moon's declination in 2 hrs 6 mins is shown to be 13', which added to its declination at 12 noon on 27th January, 1859 (24 18 S), gives the declinations at time of birth as 24° 31' S

The declination of certain points in the horoscope not given in Ephemeris, such as M C, A S C Dragon, Part of Fortune, etc., is calculated as follows. Take the M C of this map as an example. Its longitude is 20.33 Pisces. Turn over the pages of the Ephemeris (1859—though any Ephemeris will suffice) until we come to the nearest minute and degree of longitude to this, showing Sun's position. It will be found that on 11th March, Sun is in 20° 24' 51" Pisces approx 20 25 and in next column his declination here is shown as 3 48 S. He is obviously decreasing in declination, at a daily rate of 24'. His daily motion in zodiac is approximately 60'. So the query is

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
 \text{If } 60' \text{ zod motion} & = & 24' \text{ declination} \\
 8' \text{ " " " } & = & ? \text{ (8' being diff between long of M C,} \\
 & & \text{20 33 Pisces and long} \\
 & & \text{here of Sun)} \\
 \\
 \begin{array}{r}
 2 \\
 8 \times 4\frac{1}{2} \\
 \hline
 60 \\
 5
 \end{array}
 & = & \frac{16}{5} = 3.2 \text{ or } 3' \text{ approx}
 \end{array}$$

Therefore when the Sun has reached 20.33 Pisces he will have still further declined 3', showing declination of M C to be 3 45 S

A S C, Part of Fortune, and Dragon, are calculated similarly. Only one calculation is required for Dragon's Head and Tail, for whatever declination one has, the other holds the opposite side of the ecliptic. Thus here the Head is shown to have declination 11.13 S, so that the Tail will have 11 13 N

The declination of Pluto is here taken from a private source. Tables will no doubt be shortly available showing the declinations, etc., of this new planet, in a similar manner to remainder

It only remains to tabulate the aspects, which will be done separately for zodiacal and mundane aspects. The figures following the aspects indicate the distance from completion of aspect. The letters S and A signify whether separating from or applying to completion of aspect

Zodiacal Aspects in ex Kaiser's Radical Map.

M C — Δ A S C (0 30), Δ D (6 9 A), □ ♀ (3 27 A), ♂ ♂ (6 16 A), ♂ ♀ (2 24 A)

A S C — Δ M C (0 30), Δ D (5 49 A), ♂ ♂ (7 32 A), Δ ♂ (5 46 S), Δ ♀ (0 30 A).

⊕ — □ O (3 35 A), Δ ♂ (2 43 S), ♀ ♀ (1 45 A), ∠ ♂ (1 4 S), □ ♀ (1 43), ♂ PL (3 10)

O — □ ⊕ (3 35 A), ∠ ♀ (1 50 A), Δ ♀ (4 31 A), ♂ ♀ (1 52 A), ∠ ♀ (0 47 A), □ PL (0 25 A)

D — Δ M C (6 19 A), Δ A S C (5 49 A), ∠ ♂ (1 36 A), Δ ♂ (0 35), ♂ ♀ (2 42 A), Δ ♀ (3 55 S)

- ♀ — 8 A S C (7 32 A), Δ ⊕ (2 43 S), ∠ D (1 36 A), ☐ ♀ (1 6 A), Δ PL (5 54 S)
 ♀ — ☐ M C (3 27 A), ☐ ⊕ (1 45 A), ∠ O (1 50 A), ☐ ♂ (2 49 A), ☐ ♀ (0 2 A), ☐ ♀ (1 3 S) ☐ PL (1 25 S)
 ♂ — ♂ M C (6 16 A), Δ A S C (5 46 S), ∠ ⊕ (1 4 S), Δ D (0 3 S), ☐ ♀ (2 49 A), ☐ ♀ (2 47 A), * ♀ (2 45 A), ♂ ♀ (3 52 S)
 ♀ — Δ O (4 41 A), * ♀ (2 39 A)
 ♀ — ☐ ⊕ (1 43), 8 O (1 52 A) ☐ ♀ (0 2 A), ☐ ♂ (2 47 S), * ♀ (2 39 A), ☐ ♀ (1 5 A), ☐ PL (1 27 A)
 ♀ — 8 D (2 42 A), ☐ ♀ (1 6 A), * ♂ (2 45 A)
 ♀ — ♂ M C (2 24 A) Δ A S C (0 30 A) ∠ O (0 47 A), Δ D (3 55 A), ☐ ♀ (1 3 S), ♂ ♂ (3 52 S), ☐ ♀ (1 5 A), ∠ PL (0 22 S)
 PL — ♂ ⊕ (3 10), ☐ O (0 25 A), Δ ♀ (5 54 S), ☐ ♀ (1 25 S), ☐ ♀ (1 27 A), ∠ ♀ (0 22 S)
 The Dragon has no Zodiacal aspects

Mundane Aspects

- M C — * O (2 40 S), ☐ D (2 26 A), ☐ ♀ (7 35 S), ♂ ♂ (6 16 A), * ♀ (1 59 S), Δ ♀ (0 48 S), ♂ ♀ (2 24 A)
 A S C — ☐ D (2 26 A), 8 ♀ (7 35 S), ☐ ♂ (6 16 A), * ♀ (0 48 S), ☐ ♀ (2 24 A), * PL (3 32 A)
 ⊕ — ♂ PL (3 10), * ♂ (0 29) and Δ ♂ (0 29)
 O — Δ ♀ (0 41 S), 8 ♀ (1 52 S), * ♀ (5 4 S), ☐ PL (6 12 S), * M C (2 40 S)
 D — ☐ A S C (2 26 A), 8 ♀ (2 42 A), ☐ ♀ (0 2 A), ☐ M C (2 26 A)
 ♀ — 8 A S C. (7 35 S), ☐ M C (7 35 S)
 ♀ — Nil.

♂—□ A S C (6 16 A), ∠ ♄ (1 8), ♂ ♄ (3 52), ♂ M C (6 16 A)

♂—△ O (0 41 S), * ♃ (1 11), * ♄ (4 23), * M C (1 59 S)

♂—⊥ A S C (0 48 S), ♂ O (1 52 S), * ♃ (1 11), △ ♄ (3 12), △ M C (0 48 S)

♄—♂ D (2 42 A), ∠ ♂ (1 8), ∠ ♄ (2 44)

♄—□ A S C (2 24 A), * O (5 4 S), □ D (0 2 A), ♂ ♂ (3 52), * ♃ (4 23), △ ♃ (3 12), ∠ ♄ (2 44), ♂ M C (2 24 A)

PL—* A S C (3 32 A), ♂ ⊕ (3 10), □ O (6 12 S)

♂—* ⊕ (0 29)

♂—△ ⊕ (0 29)

Notes on the Mundane Aspects

The admissibility of mundane aspects in radical maps is disputed by many astrologers. On the other hand, many eminent astrologers, notably the author of *The Grammar of Astrology* insist that these mundane aspects are just as powerful as zodiacal aspects. The fact that the majority of the house cusps have been hitherto hopelessly incorrect, would of course render correct appreciation of mundane aspects impossible, except in cases of square aspects and oppositions from angles.

In the author's own map there would seem to be proof that these radical mundane aspects have an enduring effect throughout the life. The case of the death of an infant aged four months cited on page 407 of *Grammar of Astrology* would of course have the force of a primary mundane direction and could only be

regarded as such. The question to be decided is: Do such mundane aspects in a radical map remain in force throughout the life as zodiacal aspects do? The primary progressed horoscope and correct house division should soon supply the answer to this question.

It will be seen that in primary directions these mundane aspects are all important.

CHAPTER II

PRIMARY DIRECTIONS

PRIMARY directing is the calculation of the primary aspects formed by the axial rotation of the earth from west to east, which causes all the heavenly bodies to rise, culminate, and set daily, thereby forming new aspects with the various positions in the birth map.

These primary aspects are of two kinds—mundane and zodiacal.

Primary mundane aspects are measured by distance in house space which any two bodies or points may be apart. Both bodies or points may be in a progressed map, or one may be in a progressed map and one in the radical map.

Primary zodiacal aspects are measured in the zodiac by distance in sign space between any two points. They are always measured in terms of the radical map, their positions therein being determined by calculation of their distances from cusps of the radical map corresponding to their positions in the progressed map.

Detailed information regarding the calculation of both these classes of aspects will be found in the following chapters. This calculation will be found to have been much simplified.

These primary directions will throw a flood of light on astrology where hitherto only occasional gleams could be seen. Little experiment will serve to show how important these primary aspects are.

The primary mundane aspects appear to show quite

clearly all the main incidents of life, judged by house position and aspect, and of course radical significance. They may be seen at a glance, and are easy to calculate by the method herein laid down.

The particular mission of the primary zodiacal aspects is problematical. By the aid of progressed maps experiments in this direction will be aided. Owing to lack of time, the author has been unable to experiment in this direction. One conclusion, however, is obvious, and that is, that should the primary zodiacal and primary mundane aspects agree, the indications would be more likely to be fulfilled, whereas should these indications be of an opposite nature, the full effect of either aspect might not be expressed. These zodiacal aspects are not due to motion in the zodiac, in the same manner as secondary directional aspects. They are really formed by mundane motion, and must be regarded as a class of mundane aspect, although measured in the zodiac. That they are admissible would appear to be beyond doubt.

CHAPTER III

CALCULATION OF THE PRIMARY PROGRESSED MUNDANE HOROSCOPE

THE measures of time and space for progressed maps, on which all authorities, ancient and modern, seem agreed is given as "One degree of right ascension or four minutes of time one year—one day one year" Obviously the latter part of the formula refers to secondary directions, being the measure at present in use Therefore it would appear the first part of the measure refers to primary directions, and right ascension is preferred to sidereal time

The primary progressed maps are obtained as follows

To the right ascension of the mid-heaven at birth, add (for direct map) or subtract (for converse map) that amount of right ascension which is equivalent to the age of the person for whom the map is required Then turn the R A M C thus obtained into degrees and minutes of longitude by the aid of the Table of Right Ascension at back of book Having found the degree and minute of longitude on 10th house (M C), the degree and minutes ascending can be ascertained as explained in instructions for casting radical map, in the cases of both the direct and converse maps The semi arcs will be found and sub-division carried out in accordance with the same instructions

Another consideration crops up here It will be necessary to obtain the annual motion on all the cusps

in order to measure the aspects This is done by adding an additional degree of R A to the new direct M C and subtracting a similar amount from the new converse M C In other words fresh maps must be prepared (or, rather, house cusps obtained) for one year hence, in order to get the annual motion on the cusps These cusps will serve for the progressed map next year, if necessary

The following procedure will show how the progressed maps are obtained

Required, primary progressed maps for ex Kaiser for date of outbreak of war The native was born on 27th January, 1859 Therefore he will be $55\frac{1}{2}$ years old on 27th July, 1914, which may for convenience be regarded as date of outbreak of war Turning this time into degrees in accordance with table at back we get

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
 55 \text{ yrs} & = & 55^{\circ} \ 0' \ 0'' \\
 6 \text{ mths} & = & \quad 30' \ 0'' \\
 \hline
 & & 55^{\circ} \ 30' \ 0'' \\
 \hline
 \end{array}$$

Thus $55^{\circ} \ 30'$ of right ascension is seen to be equal to age of native at outbreak of war Add this amount to R A M C birth to obtain direct progressed M C, and subtract for converse progressed M C, thus

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
 \text{R A M C Birth} & 351 \ 19 + 55 \ 30 & \\
 & \underline{55 \ 30} & \\
 & 406.49 & \\
 - \text{Circle} & \underline{360} & \\
 \hline
 \end{array}$$

$$\text{Direct Prog M C} = 46^{\circ} \ 49' = 19 \ 16 \text{ Taurus}$$

by adding 1° of R.A. to M.C. direct, and subtracting a similar amount in the case of the converse R.A.M.C.

These will thus read :

Direct M.C. for 27th July, 1915 = $47.49 = 20.16$
 Taurus.
 Converse M.C. for 27th July, 1915 = $294.49 = 22.59$
 Capricorn.

We now require the ascendants for these two M.C.s. They will be calculated similarly to the previous examples, as also will the semi-arcs and house cusps. When the cusps have been obtained, the difference between the two sets of cusps will give the cuspal motion. When this is obtained, it will be entered in the outer ring set apart for it, in each case opposite the cusp to which it refers. When the sign symbols have been added, the map is complete.

The planets will now be entered in the map. Both the radical and progressed positions will be entered—the progressed position being entered first, followed by the radical position, in the manner shown in the maps. In some cases there will be no progress, as in the case of a person about sixty years of age only about four hours will have elapsed since birth, when the positions of the planets will indicate this age. In the cases of younger people, proportionately less. It can thus be seen that many of the slower moving planets will not have appreciably changed their positions in that time, so they can be placed in the map in the same position as at birth. The Moon, however, changes position at the rate of about half a degree per hour. The Sun and some of the faster moving planets progress at the rate of two or three minutes of a degree per hour. Their

In $53^{\circ} 0'$ latitude the A S C is 03 Virgo $+ 11' = 014$ Virgo

Now diff of A S C s for one degree of lat =

014 Virgo $- 2951$ Leo $= 23'$ and as

$60'$ of lat $= 23'$ diff in ascendants

$30'$ of lat $= ?$ diff in ascendants

$$= \frac{\overset{1}{30} \times 23}{\underset{2}{60}} = \frac{23}{2} = 12 \text{ approx, which added to}$$

A S C for 1916 Taurus in 52° latitude (2951 Leo)
 $= 0.3$ Virgo,

which is, therefore, the A S C equivalent to 19.16 Taurus in $52^{\circ} 30'$ latitude From the Table of R.A. we find the R A equal to this A S C to be 152.8

The converse A S C is arrived at similarly

This will be found to be 2450 Taurus approximately, as the A S C (converse) equivalent to 2356 Capricorn on M C The R A equal to this longitude is given in table as $52^{\circ} 29'$

The R A of lower meridian (converse) = R A M C

Converse $= 29549 - 180 = 115.49$

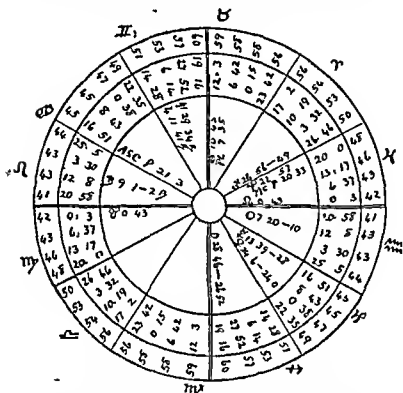
The R A of lower meridian (direct) = R A M C

Direct $= 4649 + 180 = 22649$

The semi arcs and house cusps can now be calculated from these particulars, as shown in the case of the radical map

House cusps will also be required, as previously explained for one year from date of present maps, namely for 27th July, 1915 These can be obtained

*Direct Primary Mundane Map for ex-Kaiser Wilhelm II,
for 27th July, 1914. Age 55 years 6 months*



Distances from Cusps

	Degs	mins		hrs	m	days
☉	3	40	behind 6½	5	1	12
	3	50		5	4	6
☾	1	0	past 4½	1	0	19
	0	54	behind 4½	0	11	11
♂	3	12	past 5½	4	3	6
	3	23		4	6	4
♀	1	25	behind 5th	1	8	24
	1	31		1	10	8
♄	0	3	behind 8th	0	0	21
	0	10		0	2	12
♃	2	47	past 10½	3	3	9
♌	3	6	past 12½	4	3	27
	3	7		4	4	6
♍	1	42	behind 10½	1	9	25

DH

Distances from Cusps

	Degs	mins		hrs	m	days
♊	2	57	behind			
			7½	3	8	7
♋	0	53	behind			
			9½	0	10	29
♌	1	18	past			
			9½	1	3	26
♍	0	40	behind			
			7th	0	11	13
♎	0	40	behind			
			1st	0	11	13
ASC P	4	2	past			
			12th	5	6	0
MCP	0	33	behind			
			7½	0	8	7

of his radical position by 3 years, 2 months, and 24 days, which equals 3rd May, 1911

It will only be necessary to prepare progressed maps every two or three years, as calculation will show coming events quite accurately for 2 or 3 degrees ahead in any progressed map. Beyond this it will not be so accurate, as the motion on the cusp is changeable, and sometimes very much so, especially when the motion is rapid, as in the case of certain parts of the converse map. Again, it will not be safe to rely on calculations of aspects when the planets are very wide of the cusps, especially if in different houses, for some houses contain twice as many zodiacal degrees as others. Such cases are rare, and when they occur, and it is desired to obtain their exact aspect, it will be better to cast a map some years ahead, so as to bring these planets near a cusp. The time can easily be estimated. Then their exact aspect can be calculated. It should seldom be necessary, however, to resort to this procedure.

CHAPTER IV

THE MUNDANE ASPECTS

THESE mundane aspects will be found the most important and powerful in any primary map. They are also easy to calculate, and can be seen at a glance. Mundane aspects in radical maps have fallen into disuse, largely owing to incorrect house-cusps. It may be found that here also they are powerful, though this point must be subject to experiment.

Mundane aspects are calculated by house space separating the points or planets in aspect. Thus the mid-heaven, or a planet thereon, will be mundane opposition lower meridian or a planet thereon, it will be square ascendant or cusp of 7th or planets there, semi-sextile cusps of 9th or 11th, semi-square $8\frac{1}{2}$ or $11\frac{1}{2}$ sub-house cusps, sextile cusps of 8th or 12th, sesqui-quadrate sub-house cusps of $2\frac{1}{2}$ and $5\frac{1}{2}$, and trine cusps of 2nd and 6th—all mundane aspects.

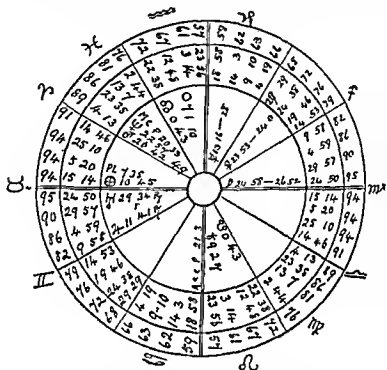
Similarly, a planet between two cusps will be in mundane aspect to another a similar distance from another cusp—the class of aspect being determined by the number of houses they are apart. Thus :

A distance of 1 house	=	semi-sextile	(\sphericalangle)
A distance of $1\frac{1}{2}$ houses	=	semi-square	(\angle)
A distance of 2 houses	=	sextile	(*)
A distance of 3 houses	=	square	(\square)
A distance of 4 houses	=	trine	(\triangle)
A distance of $4\frac{1}{2}$ houses	=	sesqui-quadrate	(\boxplus)
A distance of 6 houses	=	opposition	(8)

To these might be added the (\times) aspect = 5 houses.

The difference in the distance of any two planets from any two such cusps will show the strength of the

Converse Primary Mundane Map for ex Kaiser Wilhelm
II, for 27th July, 1914 Age 55 years 6 months



Distances from Cusps

	Degs	mins		Yrs	m	days
♈	3	47	behind	3	8	20
♈	3	56	10½	3	10	13
♈	0	8	behind	0	1	0
♈	2	2	7th	1	3	17
♈	0	35	past	0	6	23
♈	0	47	9½	0	9	3
♈	0	38	past	0	6	10
♈	0	45	8½	0	7	15
♈	3	4	behind	2	1	20
♈	3	11	11½	2	2	18
♈	2	1	43 behind	1	3	28
♈	3	46	past	3	4	14
♈	0	23	past	1½	0	3

Distances from Cusps

Degs	mins		Yrs.	m.	days
♈	0	41 past	11½	0	5
♈	2	15 behind	12½	1	5
♈	2	1 past	11th	1	7
♈	2	1 past	5th	1	7
♈	4	29 past	12½	2	9
♈	3	5 past	11½	2	1
♈	2	53 past	4th	3	0

CHAPTER IV

THE MUNDANE ASPECTS

THESE mundane aspects will be found the most important and powerful in any primary map. They are also easy to calculate, and can be seen at a glance. Mundane aspects in radical maps have fallen into disuse, largely owing to incorrect house-cusps. It may be found that here also they are powerful, though this point must be subject to experiment.

Mundane aspects are calculated by house space separating the points or planets in aspect. Thus the mid heaven, or a planet thereon, will be mundane opposition lower meridian or a planet thereon, it will be square ascendant or cusp of 7th or planets there, semi sextile cusps of 9th or 11th, semi square $8\frac{1}{2}$ or $11\frac{1}{2}$ sub house cusps, sextile cusps of 8th or 12th, sesquiquadrate sub house cusps of $2\frac{1}{2}$ and $5\frac{1}{2}$, and trine cusps of 2nd and 6th—all mundane aspects.

Similarly, a planet between two cusps will be in mundane aspect to another a similar distance from another cusp—the class of aspect being determined by the number of houses they are apart. Thus

A distance of 1 house	=	semi sextile	(\vee)
A distance of $1\frac{1}{2}$ houses	=	semi square	(\angle)
A distance of 2 houses	=	sextile	($*$)
A distance of 3 houses	=	square	(\square)
A distance of 4 houses	=	trine	(\triangle)
A distance of $4\frac{1}{2}$ houses	=	sesquiquadrate	(\square)
A distance of 6 houses	=	opposition	(δ)

To these might be added the (π) aspect = 5 houses

The difference in the distance of any two planets from any two such cusps will show the strength of the

aspect The motion of the planets concerned by progression or otherwise will show whether they are applying to, or separating from, aspect The time of completion of aspect is calculated by the motion on the cusp nearest the planet in motion, the motion on cusp is equal to one year, and is usually expressed in minutes of degree

It is not proposed to give in detail the whole of the hundreds of mundane aspects to be found in these maps Examples to assist calculation have already been given

The following list of admissible aspects possible in any progressed map is given as a guide

M C converse and direct to converse and direct radical M C progressed, and to converse and direct radical A S C progressed

Similar aspects in case of converse and direct A S C

The following are the aspects between M C and Sun, Moon and each planet in both the converse and direct maps

Radical M C progressed to planet progressed

Converse or direct M C to planet progressed

Radical M C progressed to planet (radical position)

Similar aspects in the case of A S C in both progressed maps

The following are the aspects between Sun, Moon, or any planet, and all the other planets Take Sun, for example (both converse and direct)

Sun radical to any planet progressed

Sun progressed to any planet progressed

Sun progressed to any planet (radical position)

Also aspects between radical Sun and progressed Sun in each map The same applies to all other planets It will be found that the number of these aspects

possible in both converse and direct maps will in each case be over 300. But possibly only about one third of these will have any aspect at the particular date. This number is exclusive of parallels and rapt parallels, which must next receive attention.

Parallels and Rapt Parallels

When the Sun, Moon, or any planet in a progressed map arrives at a position an equal distance from a meridian (that is, cusp of 10th or 4th house) with any planet in the radical map, it is said to be in mundane parallel with that planet.

When the Sun, Moon, or any planet in a progressed map arrives at a position equi distant from a meridian, with any other progressing planet in the same map, it is said to be in rapt mundane parallel with that planet. \vee Rapt parallels are thus formed when the two planets concerned are in motion, whereas, in the case of a parallel, one planet is stationary and one is in motion.

These parallels have the same effect as a conjunction and are no doubt very strong aspects especially as the planets concerned usually form some other strong aspect at the same time. Such aspect will no doubt be greatly intensified by the parallel.

These parallels and rapt parallels are calculated as follows.

Take, for example, converse map. Venus converse is progressing towards the mid heaven from which it is now distant $1\frac{1}{2}$ houses and $38'$ of a degree. The radical Moon is $1\frac{1}{2}$ houses and $2^\circ 26'$ distant from the lower meridian, and is stationary, of course. Difference in distance from meridian $2^\circ 26' - 38' = 1^\circ 48'$. Divide this by 72, the motion on cusp nearest the progressing

planet The result gives 1 year 6 months, and, as Venus is obviously separating from parallel, this shows aspect complete 1 year 6 months prior to date of map, or 27th January, 1913 on which date Venus converse was in mundane parallel with radical Moon Here they were also in mundane square at the same time

The rapt parallels are calculated as follows The difference in distance of the two planets from meridian must be divided by the sum of their combined motions, to find time they are in rapt parallel In rapt parallels one planet is approaching while the other is receding from a meridian, hence the necessity to take the combined motion Take an example from converse map Venus is $1\frac{1}{2}$ houses and $38'$ of a degree from MC, towards which it is progressing Mars converse is $1\frac{1}{2}$ houses and $3^{\circ} 4'$ distant from MC, from which it is receding Difference in meridian distance $3.4 - 38 = 2.26 = 146'$

The combined motion of the two planets is $86 + 72 = 158$ Therefore $\frac{146}{158}$ will be found to equal 11 months 2 days, and, as it is obvious these planets are separating from aspect, the aspect is therefore past, or 11 months 2 days prior to date of map, which equals 25th August, 1913, when Venus was rapt par Mars, mund, conv, being also in rapt mundane square aspect at the same time

Some apparant rapt parallels cannot be computed at all, as both are approaching a meridian at the same rate The Sun Saturn opposition in both progressed maps are examples They may be said to be rapt parallels all the same if within orbs, although they may never complete the aspect They will, of course, form a rapt parallel when one crosses a meridian before the other arrives at the opposite meridian

CHAPTER V

JUDGMENT OF THE MUNDANE MAPS

THE main object with which this work was undertaken was to produce a primary progressed horoscope, that would be accurate, and at the same time easy to calculate. It was not intended to specialise in the judgment of any such map. Certain points brought to notice in the construction of the maps, and other points bearing on such maps, together with a few impressions of the maps themselves might be stated without being considered a detailed judgment.

The first point to notice is how clearly these maps bear out the old astrological rule, that an evil birth map may greatly accentuate evil directions. The birth map should never be forgotten in judging progressed maps.

Another point noticed in experiments with these maps is that the critical time in any life can be estimated closely from a study of the birth map alone. It will occur when the evil aspect or aspects form other evil aspects in the progressed mundane maps as exemplified in the case of the example maps. Here all the main evil radical aspects formed evil progressed aspects about the same time, bringing disaster in their train. Much less than this any radical affliction passing over any house in the radical map will cause trouble, indicated by the house and planets concerned, but especially if such house be on an angle for then the afflicting planet will be in evil mundane aspect to all the other angles. Good radical indications, and good directions, will of course cause nothing but good, and in a similar manner.

As regards direct and converse aspects, it is known that the former refer to direct action in the world, or action directly due to the native of any map, whereas converse aspects would indicate events that seem to be beyond his control altogether—fate. It may be noted that what actually occurs causing the formation of these aspects is that the mundane motion of the earth from west to east carries the radical mid heaven away towards the east at the rate of one degree every four minutes, thus making the Sun, Moon, and planets appear to move in the opposite direction—east to west. This motion produces the converse map. The apparent opposite motion of the planets produces the direct map, their progressed distance by apparent direct motion giving the cusps for the direct map. It will therefore be seen that real mundane motion produces the converse map—not the direct map.

The direct aspects and planets are said to show what we are doing in the world—the converse show the results of, or consequences of, that action. The direct planets have probably more to do with the material world, the converse with the supernatural world. It is generally believed that the effects of adverse aspects can be mitigated or avoided altogether, and that this applies more in the case of direct aspects than converse aspects. Like a coin stamped on both sides, direct and converse aspects and planets in houses will probably be found to be complementary to each other, and, taken together, will probably tell a more complete story.

The Dragon is another indication in progressed maps of good or bad times in the life. When the Dragon comes to bad aspect to the M C or A S C, or

both, it will invariably indicate an unfortunate period in the life, when one's luck is out. It usually coincides with other evil directions. In the ex-Kaiser's direct map, the Dragon lies on the Angles, indicating a disastrous time ahead for the native, accentuated, of course, by evil aspects. The good aspects of the Dragon to the Angles will indicate the reverse, i.e. good fortune and good luck.

Again, to view the radical and progressed maps in a general way, the march of events can be seen years ahead. Take the ex-Kaiser's map. It was clear that a climax would occur when the direct and converse M C's with Mars-Neptune conjunction therein, came to evil aspect in both progressed maps, both events occurring at the same time. That it was war might be inferred from the simultaneous clash of Mars with important afflicted planets (Saturn, Sun, and Moon), and also with Venus and Uranus, at a time when there existed a score of other very evil directions. The opposition of Saturn and Sun in radical map (1st and 7th houses) indicated disaster in war or strife. Here the afflicted Sun has very much the same meaning as the afflicted mid heaven, standing for the position and power of the Emperor. The afflicted M C indicates vanity and pride and desire for aggrandisement beyond his reach. The issues involved would be rendered confused and intricate. The life would end in disappointment and disillusionment. The opposition of Saturn to the Sun would indicate that any expansion of power and authority would be 'cribbed, cabined, and confined' by the restricting power of Saturn. The ex-Kaiser's Sun and all it stood for would be a cold restricted Sun. It can now be seen why he

publicly stated that "he was being denied a place in the Sun," and when the ex Kaiser tried to burst these bonds in order to bring about the desired expansion and aggrandisement by the aid of war, it was Saturn's job to prevent it. The planets in the M C represented his power, Mars (armies), Neptune (navies). The Emperor can almost be seen on the progressing M C leading his hosts towards the field of battle (7th house), where, as the planet Mars (war) arrives exactly on the dividing line between the 8th and 7th (house of war and house of death—how appropriate a setting), he meets the opposition of Saturn within 51 minutes of a degree. Here the destruction of the Kaiser's martial power by Saturn begins. The war ends when Mars passes the conjunction of radical Sun exactly the same distance, 50' of a degree. Thus the indication of the radical opposition is fulfilled, and the Kaiser's military power is destroyed, as the god of war passes over the battlefield in opposition to Saturn. The other evil aspects of Mars progressed direct must be noted. It will be seen that he is applying to rapt square of progressed Venus direct on cusp of 5th—another evil aspect indicative of war—the latter planet also applying to the square of the radical Saturn and Sun. Mars is also in orbs of the semi square of Pluto P. He is also applying to the sesqui quadrate of Saturn progressed direct. The progressed M C radical and progressed Neptune have both the same aspects.

Then turn to the converse map. Here again Mars, the war god, is heavily afflicted. Here again he is afflicted by the square of Venus converse progressed, while the latter planet is closely applying to the semi-square of M C. and 7th cusp (house of war), and

progressed Moon thereon, while it is applying to the square of the radical Moon in 5th and to the sesqui quadrate of both the converse and radical A S C s. Mars itself has just passed the semi square of the M C and A S C, and his own radical position and Neptune's in 10th rad is applying to the semi square of progressed Uranus, and conjunction radical Uranus, is close sesqui quadrate the converse Moon, on cusp of 7th (house of war), and is within orbs (38' of a degree) of opposition of radical Moon, ruler of the radical horoscope in fifth.

Again the progressed M C and Neptune converse share the same evil aspects. In the converse map the main planets involved with Mars are, in addition to Venus, the Moon and Uranus. Progressed Uranus afflicting the native's A S C and afflicted by Mars show danger of war, caused by eccentric and impulsive friends (Emperor of Austria) (Uranus in 11th house radical). The Moon, amongst other things, means great numbers, and the common people. Mars opposition would show great numbers of common people who would oppose in war the Kaiser and his eccentric, impulsive friends (Mars conj Uranus in 11th). This is confirmed by converse progressed Moon on cusp of 7th (house of war), also in evil aspect to Mars, and to the M C, A S C, and radical Moon.

These aspects are all aggravated by the evil radical map. That the war is shown in these maps not in one way, but in half a dozen ways, is quite plain. That the evil aspects are an adequate indication of such a vast and disastrous event is beyond dispute. In fact, the march of events is shown as clearly and logically as if it were a chapter from some page of history.

The maps show that this was Saturn's war, not the ex-Kaiser's war. Were not the rings of steel, and trenches, and ships that surrounded Germany, a small representation of the rings of Saturn and the restrictions they imposed a representation of Saturn's power? "Saturn the Destroyer," whose duty it is to restrain and punish those who have inordinate desires for earthly gain and power, or who aim to surpass the limits allowed them, as indicated in astrology.

The field of battle was the plain of Aquarius, the universal sign, the sign of democracy, thus showing the universal nature of the conflict. Saturn in Leo (France) showed the latter to be the spear head of the destroying forces.

The final result was just as clearly shown—loss of power and position, but not loss of fortune. The 10th house it was, and all it stood for, that was marked out for destruction—not the 2nd house. There are indications everywhere in the maps of loss of power and position. The main indication is the afflicted radical M C and radical Sun opposed by Saturn. But, although Saturn is on cusp of 2nd house, all the aspects thereto are good. In the radical map, Jupiter is sextile thereto from the cusp of 12th, a significant position indicating that the fortunes would be preserved even in banishment or seclusion. Jupiter confirms this in the converse map by advancing to the cusp of the 2nd, indicating that this was ordained by fate, or the great supernatural forces, radical Sun ruler of 2nd, is also mundane and zodiacal trine Jupiter, while Jupiter himself has not a single affliction in the radical map either mundane or in zodiac.

CHAPTER VI

PRIMARY ZODIACAL DIRECTIONS

THE primary zodiacal maps are simply the primary mundane converse and direct maps superimposed on the radical house cusps, the distance in degrees and minutes of the various planets from the mundane progressed cusps indicating their proportionate distances from the corresponding radical cusp. These positions represent the exact progress of the various planets and points by mundane or axial motion from their radical positions, at the time for which the maps are drawn. They will, of course, have the same relationship by aspect among themselves as at birth, except for slight changes due to motion in the houses. But they will form new aspects with the planets in the radical map.

The mode of calculation of these aspects has been hitherto very elaborate, as allowance had to be made for oblique ascension due to the positions in the map of any two bodies concerned. Here there is no necessity to trouble about oblique ascension, which has been solved by the motion of the planets themselves. The whole of the planets can be seen at a glance, and their progress towards completion of any aspect noted. The aspects to the radical planets and points are calculated exactly as in a birth map.

The correct procedure for preparation of these maps is as follows.

The figures showing the house cusps in both direct

and converse zodiacal maps will be the same as in the radical map, and can be copied therefrom. The motion in the outer ring will, however, be taken from the direct or converse mundane map concerned, which shows the present rate of motion of the planets. This motion may or may not be required for the purpose of estimating direction or rate of progress, which is governed by present mundane motion. The planets' places are calculated as follows:

Take the direct map. Refer to the Table of Distances of the planets from the cusps given below the direct mundane map. The Sun is shown $3^{\circ} 40'$ and $3^{\circ} 50'$ behind $6\frac{1}{2}$ cusp. Now refer to the new direct zodiacal map. This cusp is shown as 23.1 Sagittarius. The new place of the Sun is 3.40 and 3.50 degrees behind this point in the zodiac, taken in relation to mundane or axial motion, and will therefore be further on in the zodiac, and must be added to the figure on the cusp to get the Sun's new position, which is therefore $23.1 + 3.40$ and $23.1 + 3.50$ Sagittarius— 26.41 and 26.51 Sagittarius, which is accordingly entered in the zodiacal map, as the radical and progressed (zodiacal progress) positions of the Sun in zodiac, equivalent to its mundane progress at the date of these maps. Turning again to the table of cuspal distances, the Moon is seen to be 1.0 past $4\frac{1}{2}$ cusp and 0.54 behind $4\frac{1}{2}$ cusp. Turning to the direct zodiacal map $4\frac{1}{2}$ cusp is seen to be 1.34 Libra. The new position for the Moon when 1.0 past $4\frac{1}{2}$ is therefore $1.34 - 1.0 = 0.34$ Libra and for 0.54 behind $4\frac{1}{2}$ is $1.34 + 0.54 = 2.28$ Libra. Therefore the Moon's positions are entered in the new map in the appropriate position as 0.34 — 2.28 Libra. The remainder of the positions are

dealt with similarly, including the progressed A S C. and M C ✓ The one thing to remember in these calculations is that where the cuspal distance of any planet or point is given as *behind* a cusp, that cuspal distance must be *added* to the degrees and minutes on the corresponding cusp in the zodiacal map, but where the cuspal distance is given as *past* a cusp, then that cuspal distance must be *subtracted* from the degrees and minutes on the corresponding new zodiacal cusp to get the new position of a planet or point in the zodiacal map It is also recommended that the direct or converse mundane maps themselves be not referred to in the course of these calculations—only the Table of Cuspal Distances is required Otherwise there is a strong liability to error in calculating for cusps of the mundane map instead of the zodiacal map

The converse zodiacal map is prepared in exactly the same manner

Copies of the complete maps are included for guidance

There are many striking aspects in these maps To take the main planet concerned In the direct zodiacal map Mars in 9 53 Aquarius is applying to opposition of Saturn rad (9.2 Leo), from which he is only 51' distant, at the rate of 50' per year This is almost exactly similar to the corresponding mundane aspect He is also separating from semi square of his radical position by 1° 49', and applying to semi-square Neptune rad (2° 3') He is applying to sextile of these positions in the mundane maps He is applying to the square of radical Pluto (2.18) and radical Fortune (0.52) He applies to close square of Pluto in mundane map, but is past square of Fortune

He applies to semi-square of Venus rad. (0.53). There is no mundane aspect in this case. In the converse map, Mars holds 27.30-37 Taurus, and is increasing in the zodiac by mundane motion by 86-87 minutes of degree annually. This shows Mars to have passed opposition of radical Moon (0.38') and to be applying to conjunction of radical Uranus (about 2 degrees). These are almost identical with the mundane aspects. He has passed the sextile of his radical position by 0° 41'. There is no corresponding mundane aspect. He is applying to sesquiquadrate of radical Mercury (0.51'). There is no mundane aspect. ✓

These are a striking array of mainly evil aspects—also it will be seen Mars holds vital points by house in the zodiacal map. The mundane and zodiacal aspects mainly agree, and, although the mundane map is apparently simpler, and shows the course of events more clearly, yet it must be said that these zodiacal maps are most impressive, and seem to establish the admissibility of primary zodiacal aspects.

An examination of the zodiacal aspects of some of the remainder of the main planets involved in this crisis may not be so significant as those of Mars. Many of them seem to be materialising towards the close of the war in 1918, showing overwhelming evil influences working against the native about that date, over which apparently he would have less control.

The author regrets he is unable, from lack of time, to experiment further with these maps at present.

It is noticed that the zodiacal converse map is not so effective as the zodiacal direct map. On the contrary, it shows many favourable aspects. The

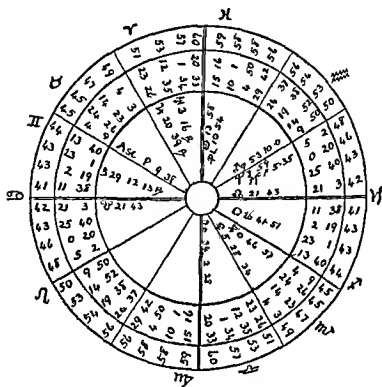
same is noticeable in secondary directions, where converse maps do not seem to show much. The mundane converse maps are even more illuminating than the direct mundane maps. The zodiacal converse maps, both primary and secondary, seem weak in comparison.

Declinations

In the declinations of the zodiacal maps, latitude must be taken into account. Obviously each planet in these zodiacal maps still holds the same latitude it held at birth, as the positions the planets hold in these maps has been attained in 3 hrs 42 mins after birth, in which time the change in latitude is negligible. Even the Moon, which changes latitude more rapidly than the other bodies, will not have changed its latitude by one minute of a degree in that time. So the planets still hold their radical latitude, though by mundane motion they have been carried forward or backwards to new positions in relation to the radical map. Their declinations in these new positions must be calculated, with their radical latitude.

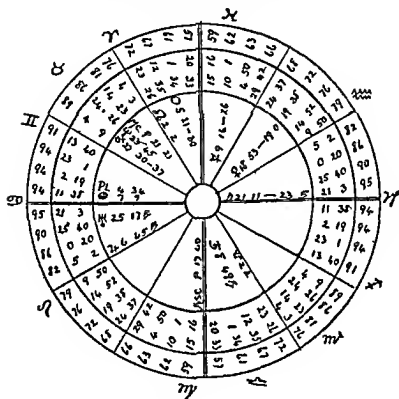
The following short and simple method of calculating declinations with latitude will seldom be found to err more than one minute of a degree, so will therefore answer for such calculations in all ordinary cases. By its aid these difficult calculations may be completed for any map in a few minutes. It will only be necessary to obtain the declination of the degree and minute of longitude in the ecliptic in which the planet is shown, and then, having made the appropriate deduction as per table, to add to it or subtract from it the latitude of the planet, to obtain the declination.

*Direct Primary Zodiacal Map for ex Kaiser Wilhelm II,
for 27th July, 1914 Age 55 years 6 months*



Declinations	Motion	Declinations	Motion
♈ 23 26-25 S	- 2	♈ 1 20 N	- 22
♉ 5 2-47 S	- 23	♉ 19 16 S	+ 14
♊ 20 2 4 S	- 10	♊ 6 19 S	+ 22
♋ 8 36-38 S	- 16	MCP 18 54 S	+ 11
♌ 18 16-14 S	+ 13	ASCP 21 56 N	- 8
♍ 7 38 N	- 19	Dragon 21 43 N & S	+ 6
♎ 24 26 N	Nil		

*Converse Primary Zodiacal Map for ex-Kaiser Wilhelm II,
for 27th July, 1914. Age 55 years 6 months.*



Declinations	Motion	Declinations	Motion
O 2 8-12 N	+ 23	♃ 20 57 N	- 17
D 26 57-39 S	- 17	♅ 17 45 N	+ 21
♄ 7 50-46 S	- 20	♁ 23 17 N	- 6
♀ 10 23-21 S	- 22	MCP 18 7 N	+ 21
♂ 19 9-11 N	+ 19	ASCP 4 53 N	- 23
♂ 18 20 N	- 21	Dragon 12 12 N & S	+ 26
♁ 2 42 S	+ 30		

with latitude The declination of any degree and minute of the ecliptic can be calculated from any Ephemeris by simple proportion, as the degree and minute occupied by the Sun is given for every day as well as the declination of that point All that is required is to find in the Ephemeris the day on which the Sun is in the longitude nearest that for which the declination is required then take the difference in the Sun's longitude for that day and also the difference in its declination for that day, which is given in the next column Also take the difference between the the Sun's longitude and that for which the declination is required Then say

If difference in Sun's long } equals { difference in Sun's
for one day } dec for one day

Difference between Sun's long } equals ?
and that for which dec is }
required }

To give an example Required the declination of 16.10 Cancer The Ephemeris for 1932, month of July, shows the Sun to be at the point nearest to 16.10 Cancer, viz $16^{\circ} 4' 57''$, approximately $16^{\circ} 5'$, on 8th July, 12 noon The declination of that point is given in next column as 22.29 N The position of the Sun on following day at noon is given as 17.2 Cancer (approx) and its declination 22 22 N Therefore the difference in the Sun's long is $17.2 - 16.5 = 57'$ and in the declination $22.29 - 22.22 = 7'$ The difference between the Sun's long (16.5) and that for which declination is required is $5'$ ($16.10 - 16.5 = 5'$) The query then is

57' long equals 7' declination

5' long equals ?

$$= \frac{7 \times 5}{57} = \frac{35}{57}$$

which fraction does not equal one minute, but, as it is over half a minute, it is reckoned as one minute. This shows that allowance of one minute in declination must be made for the 5 minutes difference in longitude, and, as it is seen that the declination is decreasing in amount the declination of 16 10 Cancer is 22 28 N, or one minute less than that of 16 4 57 Cancer.

The annual motion of the declination can be ascertained from the annual motion in the zodiacal primary map on the cusp nearest the planet concerned, in much the same manner as above. Thus as above shown, the difference in the declinations of the two zodiacal points given (16 4 57 and 17 2 9) is seen to be 7 minutes (22 29 - 22 22 = 7). In exactly the same way, the difference between the declinations of the extreme zodiacal points representing one year's motion on the cusp of the zodiacal map will give the amount and direction (whether increasing or decreasing) of the declination for that year.

To return to the subject of calculation of declination with latitude. To ensure accuracy in the use of this table a thorough grasp must be had of the principles underlying declination and latitude, as these terms are applied in astrology. Declination (without latitude) represents actual distance from the equator, and is therefore similar to latitude as taught in ordinary geographical books. Latitude in astrology is distance north or south of the ecliptic. Thus a planet may have

with latitude. The declination of any degree and minute of the ecliptic can be calculated from any Ephemeris by simple proportion, as the degree and minute occupied by the Sun is given for every day as well as the declination of that point. All that is required is to find in the Ephemeris the day on which the Sun is in the longitude nearest that for which the declination is required; then take the difference in the Sun's longitude for that day and also the difference in its declination for that day, which is given in the next column. Also take the difference between the the Sun's longitude and that for which the declination is required. Then say

If difference in Sun's long } equals { difference in Sun's
for one day } { dec for one day

Difference between Sun's long } equals ?
and that for which dec is }
required }

To give an example. Required the declination of 16.10 Cancer. The Ephemeris for 1932, month of July, shows the Sun to be at the point nearest to 16.10 Cancer, viz $16^{\circ} 4' 57''$, approximately $16^{\circ} 5'$, on 8th July, 12 noon. The declination of that point is given in next column as 22.29 N. The position of the Sun on following day at noon is given as 17.2 Cancer (approx) and its declination 22.22 N. Therefore the difference in the Sun's long is $17.2 - 16.5 = 57'$ and in the declination $22.29 - 22.22 = 7'$. The difference between the Sun's long (16.5) and that for which declination is required is $5'$ ($16.10 - 16.5 = 5'$). The query then is

placed in the northern half of the ecliptic is similar to south latitude in the case of planets placed in the southern half, and must in all cases be added to the declination to get declination with latitude. Similarly, south latitude north of the equator and north latitude south of the equator brings the planet in each case nearer the equator, and must therefore be subtracted from the declination to get declination with latitude.

The importance of this declination with latitude can be realised when it is understood that planets are only in aspect (parallel of declination) when within one degree of being equidistant from the equator. It can be seen that very few such aspects would be correct if this latitude were not taken into account.

The six northern signs are Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, Leo, and Virgo. Aries, Taurus and Gemini stretch north eastwards from the equator to the Tropic of Cancer, the first degree of Aries being on the equator, while the last degree of Gemini is on the Tropic of Cancer. Cancer, Leo, and Virgo stretch south-eastwards from Tropic of Cancer backwards towards the equator.

The six southern signs are Libra, Scorpio, Sagittarius, Capricorn, Aquarius, and Pisces. Libra, Scorpio, and Sagittarius stretch south eastwards from the equator to the Tropic of Capricorn, while Capricorn, Aquarius, and Pisces stretch north eastwards between the Tropic of Capricorn and the equator, where the last degree of Pisces joins the first degree of Aries.

Thus it is apparent that these six pairs of signs, Aries and Libra, Taurus and Scorpio, Gemini and Sagittarius, Cancer and Capricorn, Leo and Aquarius, and Virgo and Pisces, are placed in identically the same position as

south latitude and be north of the equator many degrees or vice versa. In short, it will be understood that declination is really geographical latitude, with which every scholar is acquainted. As regards latitude, as the term is applied in astrology, it is only necessary to regard the ecliptic as shown on maps of the world one half of which is north of the equator and the other half south, and to realise that when a planet is north of that line at any point, whether that point be north or south of the equator, that planet is regarded as being in north latitude. If that planet were placed in the first degree of Cancer, which has the extreme north declination of $23^{\circ} 27'$, and had 7 degrees north latitude, it would therefore be $23^{\circ} 27' + 7^{\circ} = 30^{\circ} 27'$ distant from the equator, and this therefore would be the declination with latitude of that planet. If in the same longitude, with 7 degrees south latitude, this would mean that it was nearer the equator than the ecliptic is by the amount of latitude, and then its correct declination with latitude would be $23^{\circ} 27' - 7^{\circ} 0' = 16^{\circ} 27' \text{ N}$. The same principle would apply in the case of a planet similarly placed in the first degree of Capricorn a point having extreme south declination ($23^{\circ} 27'$ from equator). Except that here, as is apparent from a glance at the lines of ecliptic and equator, north latitude would place the planet nearer the equator than is the ecliptic, by the amount of latitude, which therefore would be deducted from $23^{\circ} 27'$ to give its declination with latitude. If in this longitude, with south latitude, it would then be farther from the equator than the ecliptic is, and the latitude would be added to $23^{\circ} 27'$ to give its declination with latitude. It will thus be apparent that north latitude in the case of planets

placed in the northern half of the ecliptic is similar to south latitude in the case of planets placed in the southern half, and must in all cases be added to the declination to get declination with latitude. Similarly, south latitude north of the equator and north latitude south of the equator brings the planet in each case nearer the equator, and must therefore be subtracted from the declination to get declination with latitude.

The importance of this declination with latitude can be realised when it is understood that planets are only in aspect (parallel of declination) when within one degree of being equi-distant from the equator. It can be seen that very few such aspects would be correct if this latitude were not taken into account.

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Thus it is apparent that these six pairs of signs, Aries and Libra, Taurus and Scorpio, Gemini and Sagittarius, Cancer and Capricorn, Leo and Aquarius, and Virgo and Pisces, are placed in identically the same position as

regards the equator and ecliptic, except that one is north and the other south of the equator. So that any point in one of these pairs of signs is in exact opposition to the same point in the other sign, and the same points in either pair have the same declination, except that one has north declination and the other south declination.

To find declination with latitude the rule is, to the declination of the degree and minute of longitude in which any planet may be add north latitude in the case of the northern signs and south latitude in the case of the southern signs, but subtract south latitude in the case of the northern signs and north latitude in the case of the southern signs. A little thought will show whether addition or subtraction is required, and this method is far safer than following any rules.

Planets in the early degrees of Aries or Libra or latter degrees of Virgo and Pisces, and thus near the equator, and having considerable latitude, may have south declination and be in a northern sign at the same time, and vice versa. Thus a planet in Aries 3° 0', with 5 degrees of south latitude, would have south declination. The declination of 3.0° Aries is 1.12° N. Therefore this planet would be $5.0 - 1.12 = 3.48$ south of the equator, and consequently have south declination (The deduction has not been taken into account). Vice versa in the case of a planet in a southern sign having north latitude.

It has been said that the latitude is to be added to or subtracted from the declination of the ecliptical point to obtain declination with latitude. This is not quite correct, and would result in considerable error in certain cases. A slight deduction has usually to be

made from the latitude of the planet before it is added or subtracted. The amount of deduction varies with the degree and sign concerned. The same deduction will answer for points on the ecliptic which are equidistant from equator. Thus it is obvious that the latter degrees of Gemini and Sagittarius, and the first degrees of Cancer and Capricorn, are all three signs distant from equator. The same applies to the first degrees of Leo and Aquarius, and the last degrees of Taurus and Scorpio, which are all two signs distant from equator. These points will have similar declination, north or south as the case may be.

The same deduction answers for both north or south latitude at any point. (See Appendix IV)

On this basis a table has been prepared showing the points of the ecliptic having equal declinations, and opposite each in the first column is shown the amount of deduction to be made in latitude when calculating declination with latitude of planets situated in any of these points.

A few examples of calculation of declinations with latitude by aid of the table may be necessary.

Required declination with latitude of a planet in 17.10 Taurus, having $4^{\circ} 30'$ north latitude. It is obvious this planet is farther from the equator than the point 17 10 Taurus, as it has north latitude and Taurus is a northern sign. The declination of 17 10 Taurus will be found by rule given above to be 16.59 N. The nearest point in table to this is 17 0 Taurus, *opposite which the deduction per degree of latitude required is shown to be $2\frac{1}{2}$ minutes*. The latitude is $4^{\circ} 30' N$. Therefore $4\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2} = \frac{9}{2} \times \frac{11}{4} = \frac{99}{8} = 12.3$ minutes of a degree, which is the amount to be deducted from

the latitude, which leaves $4^{\circ} 18'$, which amount added to $16^{\circ} 59'$ gives $21^{\circ} 17' N$ as declination with latitude required. If the latitude was $4^{\circ} 30' S$, the planet would be nearer the equator than the ecliptic is, and the declination with latitude would in that case be $16^{\circ} 59' - 4^{\circ} 18'$, or $12^{\circ} 48' N$.

Required, the declination with latitude of a planet in $28^{\circ} 30'$ Capricorn with three degrees of north latitude. The declination of this point will be found to be $20^{\circ} 29' S$. As this is a southern sign, and the planet has north latitude, it is nearer the equator than the ecliptic is, and therefore its latitude must be subtracted from $20.29 S$. The deduction per degree of latitude required for 28.30 Capricorn is shown in table to be $1\frac{1}{4}$ minutes per degree. The latitude is 3 degrees. Therefore $3 \times 1\frac{1}{4} = \frac{3}{1} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{15}{4} = 4$ mins (approx), which, deducted from $3^{\circ} 0'$, gives $2^{\circ} 56'$ as amount to be deducted from 20.29 , thus giving $17^{\circ} 33' S$ as declination with latitude required. If this was 3 degrees of south latitude the planet would be farther from the equator than the ecliptic is, and then the latitude would be added to 20.29 , giving $23^{\circ} 25' S$ as declination with latitude of a planet so situated.

Further examples would appear unnecessary.

CHAPTER VII

TRANSITS

It will be seen from primary mundane directions that, although the influences operating at any time are quite clearly indicated, yet in the majority of cases the event itself cannot yet be foretold, with clock-like precision, say as eclipses are foretold. These influences are very strong, applying and separating both before and after aspect, say for a period of six or even twelve months, and other heavy afflictions, or a number of minor afflictions, might be sufficient to precipitate a climax at any time within such period, though it will be found that in the majority of such cases the climax takes place much nearer the time of maximum influence. Declinations have always been regarded as being close indications of events. The author has personal experience of Sun declination Saturn in secondary directions causing a severe fall and cut knee within seven days of date aspect was exact. But he has found the secondary Moon often unreliable as an indication of climax. In this respect it may be pointed out that Mars in the direct primary map has the exact declination of Venus radical, 18.16, as well as other close declinations, especially to radical planets.

But as indications of the times of climax of primary directions there is no finer indications than transits. Favourable transits will often delay an evil climax, whereas such a climax almost always coincides with evil transits—sometimes a number of evil transits. It must be remembered that some of these slower moving planets in transit are as strong as primary aspects.

It will be noted that in the example maps, Mars, *conv mund*, has passed the opposition of the radical Moon by about 38' of a degree, equal to about five months. It may be asked, Why did not the climax occur sooner? The main reason, of course, was that direct Mars was not yet close enough to the opposition of radical Saturn in the direct map, this position being the prime factor.

But particularly noticeable are the transits about the time of climax, and it would appear that these transits had more to do with the actual time of this climax than any other influence. It was as if the very evil primary directions and radical indications were outside the entrance of some great barrier, clamouring for entrance. These transiting planets were the guards of the entrance thereto, and, so long as the majority of them were averse to the influences outside, they refused to assist, or even prevented the passage of the barrier. But when a sufficient number coincided with the influences outside by forming evil aspects, the passage of the barrier was then achieved, and the climax occurred. So it will be found in the majority of cases, transits will be found the exact time-markers, indicating closely the time of climax.

Let us examine the transits on 27th July, 1914, and thereabouts, commencing with the Sun and proceeding in the order of the planets.

On 27th July the Sun was in the 4th degree of Leo, within three degrees of opposition to its own radical place, which it reached on 30th July, and within 5° of conjunction of radical Saturn, which it reached on 2nd August. Besides, it was also opposition the direct primary progressed M C and planets near cusp

of 8th house, being exact opposition Mars, prim direct mundane, just after midnight on the 2nd-3rd August, about the time that the final decision of England to declare war was arrived at

On 26th July the Moon by transit was opposition to radical M C, and Mars and Neptune rad

Transits of planets bearing a direct relation to the nature of events expected will be always of most importance. In this case the most important planets are Mars and Venus mutual affliction of which is always held to be an indication of war and strife. On 27th July, Mars by transit holds 18 44 Virgo, and is therefore applying to the opposition of radical M C (20 33 Pisces), completing the aspect three days later, and then proceeding to the opposition of radical Neptune and Mars in the first ten days of August. Venus on 27th July holds 13 48 Virgo and is applying to the conjunction of Mars by transit, which aspect is complete on the 5th August, when this Venus-Mars conjunction is opposition the midway point between radical Neptune and Mars in the mid heaven of the radical map. An event more indicative of war could hardly be conceived, and, in view of what is known of transits as indications of climax, the author would have been inclined to fix 5th August 1914, as date of outbreak of war, if in those days we were in possession of a primary progressed map, to show all the influences in course of formation. Certainly the event is indicated by the transits between 26th July and 10th August, as has been shown. The midway point in this critical period is 3rd August.

Next we note the transit of Jupiter, retrograde in 19 Aquarius, and travelling slowly towards the area

of conflict, as it were. He is in neither good nor bad aspect. He is powerless to assist the native now, though the most powerful benefit influence in the radical map. Now even Jupiter stands aside, surveying the scene from a distance.

Saturn 27.10 Gemini is only a few degrees past the opposition of radical Venus. This might not have much influence. It may, however, be noted that here he is applying (two degrees) to the conjunction of his progressed place in the direct prim zod map, and almost exact opposition progressed Sun in same map 26-41-51 Sagittary.

Uranus, another vitally afflicted planet, both radical and by progress in all maps, holds 9 54 Aquarius on 27th July, and is retrograde. This means that he is applying only one minute of a degree distant, to conjunction Mars, prim direct mund, while he is applying (52') to opposition of radical Saturn, and also to conjunction radical Sun and progressed Neptune. This is another disastrous indication by transit, also in the danger area.

Neptune's position is negative.

Pluto held 29.33 ♈ on 27th July, 1914. The only position of importance in the maps corresponding to this is that of Saturn progressed in the direct prim zod map, which is 29-12-13 Gemini, and therefore within 20' of a degree of being exact.

It will always be found that transits are all important indicators of the time of events. They may be regarded as the minute hands of a watch or clock, the primary directions being the hour hands. Whatever the position of the latter, the hour will not strike until the minute hand has completed the circle.

CHAPTER VIII

HOUSE DIVISION

THE necessity for accurate mundane aspects made the question of house division acute, for it was generally felt that none of the methods in use at the present time was exact, so far as the succedent and cadent houses were concerned, and this was confirmed by experiments

Consequently an intensive examination of the problem of house division was undertaken, in the hope of finding some satisfactory solution. Eventually it became evident that that solution would not be forthcoming along the lines of the systems at present in general use

A study of the new primary maps, prepared in the first place by the semi arc method of house division, revealed the fact that the motion of the degrees of the zodiac over the various house cusps is not uniform, but varies according as degrees of short or long ascension arc concerned, showing a gradually increasing or decreasing cuspal motion in certain directions of the maps. This showed, in the first place, that it would not be correct to tri sect any semi arc according to the *time* measure, and, secondly, that all such tri section must be by *distance* in degrees and minutes of any semi-arc, for then the correct elevation would be shown in the tri section, irrespective of this irregular motion on the cusps. This led directly to the system advocated by Porphyry, as given in *Casting the Horoscope* thus. "The ascendant and mid-heaven are determined

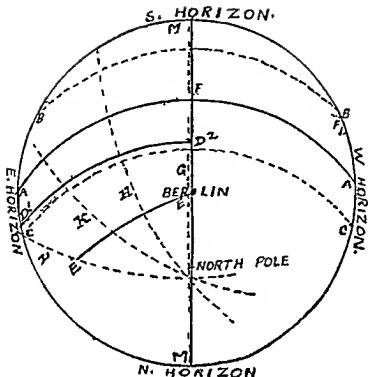
cutting the ascendant of any place. This is demonstrated in the accompanying sketch, where the points $D-D'$ represent the semi-arc of the rising degree. The semi-arc of the equator lies between the M C and that point of the equator (which is in this case under the horizon, if the rising degree was south of the equator, then the equator would be above the horizon) which is opposite or equivalent to the rising degree. In the sketch, four dotted lines are seen running from the equator to the north pole. These are marked G H K L. The letter G marks the boundary of the semi arcs concerned along the meridian. The letter L marks their boundary along the circle of longitude that cuts the ascendant, or rising degree. The letters H and K are the tri-secting lines, marking the cusps of XI and XII houses. It is obvious that any semi-arc taken, whatever its latitude, within the boundaries of the lines G L, and tri-sected, whether it be the semi arc of the equator, rising degree, or that at the place of birth (marked E-E in the sketch), which will be less than half the length of the semi-arc of the equator at this latitude, or any other semi arc, they will all be cut at the same point by the same great circle of longitude, and the points so cut will all carry the same degree and minute of longitude at any place between the equator and the poles. In other words, one-third or two-thirds of any such semi-arc will equal the same proportion of any other in the case of all lines concerned which are parallel with the equator. So that the measure of R A on the equator is thus seen to be the correct measure as applied to the semi arc of the rising degree of any ascendant between the tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, and that equally correct is

the tri section of any such semi arc, if applied as the measure of elevation by distance, and consequently of mundane aspects, between the ascendant and M C

Similarly in the case of the semi arc below the horizon, between A S C and lower meridian, or cusp of 4th house

It will thus be seen that the system of house division at present in general use is inaccurate, as also will any system whose house cusps are determined on similar principles. The semi arc houses will often be found to diverge from truth by as much as 10 or 12 degrees. The system of Porphyry will often diverge by the usual couple of degrees as compared with equatorial measure, but might often diverge double that amount when radical and progressed maps are concerned, as both may err in opposite directions

(It is to be understood that the lines on accompanying globe, which represents the earth, correspond to similar lines directly above them in the heavens. At the Equinoxes the sun's path between sunrise and sunset accurately indicates the position of the Equator in the heavens at any place, while at the Summer Solstice it marks the position of the Tropic of Cancer, and at the Winter Solstice that of the Tropic of Capricorn.)



- A-A Equator
 B-B Tropic of Capricorn
 C-C Tropic of Cancer
 D1-D2 Semi arc of Rising Degree
 E-E Semi arc at place of birth, 52 30 N showing much shorter semi arc, but at the same time equivalent to semi-arcs of Rising Degree or Equator
 M-M Meridian of longitude
 D1-T Ecliptic It will be seen to coincide with the starting point of the semi arc of the Rising Degree (21 3 Cancer) then it proceeds northwards until it touches the Tropic of Cancer It then turns south crosses the semi arcs of both the Rising Degree and the Equator, reaching the Meridian at 20 33 Pisces just south of the Equator The section of the ecliptic between M C. and Descendant is also shown (F-F1) F1 corresponds to 21 3 Capricorn.

APPENDIX I

TRIGONOMETRICAL CALCULATIONS

THE following trigonometrical formula may be required for the exact calculation of the declinations of the progressed planets in primary zodiacal maps.

Formula I

Longitude and latitude being given to find declination:

Log. sine long. from Aries or Libra (or cosine from Cancer or Capricorn)
+ tang. obliquity of ecliptic ($23^{\circ} 27'$)
= tang. A.

If long. and lat. both north or south, 90° - latitude = B.

If long. N. and lat. S. or vice versa, 90° + latitude = B.

Then $B - A = C$. Then

Log. cosine A. (arithmetical complement)
+ Cosine C.
+ Cosine obliquity of ecliptic ($23^{\circ} 27'$)
= Sine declination required.

Some students may prefer to convert longitude to R A., and vice versa, instead of working by the table. The following are the formulæ.

¹ Longitude Aries to Virgo (inclusive) is north. Libra to Pisces (inclusive) is south.

Formula II

To convert longitude to R A (without latitude)

Log cosine obliquity of ecliptic ($23^{\circ} 27'$)
 + tang long from Aries or Libra (or cotang from
 Cancer or Capricorn)
 = tang R A from same points (or cotang as case may
 be).

If taken from Cancer add 90° , from Libra add 180° ,
 and from Capricorn 270° . The reason for this is
 obvious

Formula III

To convert R A to longitude (without latitude).

Log cosine obliquity of ecliptic ($23^{\circ} 27'$)
 + cotang R A from Aries or Libra (or tang from
 Cancer or Capricorn)
 = cotang long from same points (or tang, as case may
 be)

R A is of course measured from 0.0 Aries, see
 Table of R A

If taken from Cancer add 90° , from Libra add 180° ,
 and from Capricorn add 270°

Formula IV

To calculate by trigonometry the exact ascendant
 of any place This may be necessary where exact
 Semi Arc Tables of Houses are not available

First find Oblique Ascension of Ascendant by
 adding 90° to Right Ascension of Mid heaven Thus in
 example radical map of ex-Kaiser R A M C = $351^{\circ} 19'$

$+90^{\circ}=441.19-360^{\circ}$ (circle) $=81^{\circ} 19'$ =oblique Ascension of A.S.C.

For ordinary Semi-Arc, Regiomantamus, or Campanus, house cusps, the pole would have to be calculated, but in the case of ascendant the pole is considered to be identical with the latitude of place for which the map is drawn—in this case Berlin—therefore the pole is $52^{\circ} 30'$. Then :

Log. cosine Oblique Ascension from Aries or Libra
(or sine from Cancer or Capricorn) ($81^{\circ} 19'$ being
under 90° is therefore taken from Aries)

$+\cotang.$ pole ($52^{\circ} 30'$)

= $\cotang.$ 1st angle (which may be termed A).

If oblique ascension is less than 90° or more than 270° , to A add obliquity of ecliptic ($23^{\circ} 27'$). The result equals B.

If oblique ascension is more than 90° and less than 270° , the difference between obliquity of ecliptic ($23^{\circ} 27'$) and A=B. In this case, therefore, $23^{\circ} 27'$ would be added to A to equal B. Then :

Log. cosine B (arithmetical complement)

$+\cosine$ A

$+\tang.$ Oblique Ascension from Aries or Libra (or
 $\cotang.$ from Cancer or Capricorn)

= $\tang.$ long. from same points (or $\cotang.$, as case may
be).

The result will be the degree and minute of longitude on the cusp of ascendant.

Note.—When B exceeds 90° , take sine (a.c.), of its excess over 90° . The result will then be counted backwards in the zodiac instead of forward, and will mark the exact opposition point to the house cusp required.

APPENDIX III

TABLE OF EQUIVALENT DEGREES AND MINUTES OF RIGHT ASCENSION AND LONGITUDE

TABLE showing degrees and minutes of longitude as measured on the ecliptic, and equivalent degrees and minutes of right ascension as measured on the equator.

(Calculated for obliquity of ecliptic $23^{\circ} 27'$ and to nearest minute of degree [i.e. 30 seconds or over are counted as one minute—less than 30 seconds are ignored])

Instructions for Use of Table

It will be observed that the table is only calculated for the six northern signs. This is necessary in order to economise space, and does not involve much inconvenience, as the degrees and minutes of longitude given for these signs are exactly similar in the case of the opposition signs, while the degrees and minutes of right ascension equivalent to such longitude will show the right ascension of the same degree and minute of the opposite signs when added to 180° , i.e. half the circle.

Further, it will be noted that only certain degrees and minutes of longitude and right ascension are given in the table, again to economise space.

It will be seen that between the numbers given in the table, the minutes of longitude and right ascension are always equal, i.e. two minutes of right ascension equals two minutes of longitude, ten minutes of R A

APPENDIX II

TIME AND DEGREES EQUIVALENTS

<i>Time Hours, minutes, and seconds</i>	<i>Degrees Minutes, and seconds</i>	<i>Time Years, months, days</i>
1 hour	15 degrees	15 years
4 minutes	1 "	1 "
1 "	15 minutes	3 months
20 seconds	5 "	1 "
4 "	1 "	6 days
1 "	15 seconds	1½ "

By the aid of above table any one of the three terms given above can be reduced to equivalents of any other by a simple calculation, many examples of which are given throughout the book.

APPENDIX III

TABLE OF EQUIVALENT DEGREES AND MINUTES OF RIGHT ASCENSION AND LONGITUDE

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Further, it will be noted that only certain degrees and minutes of longitude and right ascension are given in the table, ~~again to economise space~~

It will be seen that between the numbers given in the table, the minutes of longitude and right ascension are always equal, i.e. two minutes of right ascension equals two minutes of longitude, ten minutes of R.A.

equals ten minutes of longitude, and so on. Where they are unequal, owing to increase or decrease of R A equivalent to longitude, they are given in the table. In the case of those figures not given in the table, a simple mental calculation will usually serve to ascertain any longitude and R A equivalent. Thus, suppose it is required to know the R A equivalent to $3^{\circ} 15'$ Aries. The nearest long to this in the table is $3^{\circ} 20'$ Aries, which is 5 minutes more, and its R A equivalent is given as $3^{\circ} 4'$. Thus $3^{\circ} 4' - 5' = 2^{\circ} 59'$, which is the R A required. If the R A required was for $3^{\circ} 15'$ Libra, which is the opposite sign to Aries, it would be 180° more, or $2^{\circ} 59' + 180 = 182^{\circ} 59' =$ R A of $3^{\circ} 15'$ Libra. Again, required R A equivalent to $6^{\circ} 18'$ Cancer. The nearest long to this in the table is $6^{\circ} 16'$, which is two degrees less, and its equivalent R A is given as $96^{\circ} 50'$. Therefore the R A required is $96^{\circ} 50' + 2' = 96^{\circ} 52'$, which is the R A of $6^{\circ} 18'$ Cancer. If the R A required was for $6^{\circ} 18'$ Capricorn, the opposite sign, the answer would be $96.52 + 180 = 276^{\circ} 52'$, which is the R A of $6^{\circ} 18'$ Capricorn.

Exactly a similar process gives the longitude equivalent of any R A, except that where the R A given is over 180° , this amount must be first subtracted, and the calculation made for the opposite northern sign in the table, which will be exactly similar to that required for the southern sign.

Thus, working backwards from above example Required, longitude equivalent to $276^{\circ} 52'$ R A. First subtract 180° , thus $276^{\circ} 52' - 180 = 96^{\circ} 52'$. The nearest R A in table to this is $96^{\circ} 50'$, which is two minutes less, and its equivalent longitude is given as $6^{\circ} 16'$ Cancer. Therefore $6^{\circ} 16' + 2' = 6^{\circ} 18'$ Cancer, and, as 180° has been subtracted for the purpose of calculation, the result shows $6^{\circ} 18'$ Capricorn as longitude equivalent to R A $276^{\circ} 52'$.

Where the figures required are found in the table,

further calculation will of course be unnecessary, except the addition or subtraction of 180° as explained above, when the R A of southern signs are concerned

For the information of beginners, it may be noted that

<i>Northern Signs</i>		<i>Southern Signs</i>
Aries	is opposite	Libra
Taurus	" "	Scorpio
Gemini	" "	Sagittarius
Cancer	" "	Capricorn
Leo	" "	Aquarius
Virgo	" "	Pisces

and that the degrees and minutes of longitude of any of these pairs of signs is exactly opposite the same degree and minute of the opposite signs, and that the R A of any degree and minute of any northern sign, added to 180° , gives the R A of the same degree and minute of the opposite southern sign. It follows that the R A of any degree and minute of longitude of any southern sign, minus 180° , gives the R A of the same degree and minute of the opposite northern sign.

Any average student should be able to make all these calculations by a mental sum. The addition or subtraction of 180 for R A can be reduced with little practice to a simple mental sum, as only the 18 requires to be added or subtracted, and then only in the case of numbers up to 34 or 35 .

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<i>Aries</i>	<i>RA</i>	<i>Aries</i>	<i>RA</i>	<i>Aries</i>	<i>RA</i>
15 43	14 28	18 50	17 23	21 57	20 17
15 58	14 43	18 51	17 23	22 12	20 32
15 59	14 43	19 5	17 37	22 13	20 32
16 10	14 54	19 6	17 37	22 28	20 47
16 11	14 54	19 19	17 50	22 29	20 47
<hr/>					
16 26	15 9	19 20	17 50	22 45	21 3
16 27	15 9	19 35	18 5	22 46	21 3
16 39	15 21	19 36	18 5	23 1	21 18
16 40	15 21	19 50	18 19	23 2	21 18
16 53	15 34	19 51	18 19	23 18	21 34
<hr/>					
16 54	15 34	20 5	18 33	23 19	21 34
17 8	15 48	20 6	18 33	23 33	21 48
17 9	15 48	20 20	18 47	23 34	21 48
17 22	16 1	20 21	18 47	23 51	22 5
17 23	16 1	20 36	19 2	23 52	22 5
<hr/>					
17 34	16 12	20 37	19 2	24 8	22 21
17 35	16 12	20 52	19 17	24 9	22 21
17 50	16 27	20 53	19 17	24 26	22 38
17 51	16 27	21 7	19 31	24 27	22 38
18 6	16 42	21 8	19 31	24 44	22 55
<hr/>					
18 7	16 42	21 23	19 46	24 45	22 55
18 19	16 54	21 24	19 46	25 2	23 12
18 20	16 54	21 39	20 1	25 3	23 12
18 35	17 9	21 40	20 1	25 20	23 29
18 36	17 9	21 56	20 17	25 21	23 29

<i>Aries</i>	<i>R.A.</i>	<i>Aries</i>	<i>R.A.</i>	<i>Taurus</i>	<i>R.A.</i>
25.39	23.47	29.39	27.34	3.15	31. 2
25.40	23.47	30. 0	27.55	3.16	31. 2
25.56	24. 3			3.46	31.32
25.57	24. 3			3.47	31.32
26.16	24.22			4.12	31.57
<hr/>				<hr/>	
26.17	24.22			4.13	31.57
26.34	24.39			4.39	32.23
26.35	24.39			4.40	32.23
26.54	24.58			5. 9	32.52
26.55	24.58			5.10	32.52
<hr/>				<hr/>	
		<i>Taurus</i>	<i>R.A.</i>		
27.13	25.16	0. 1	27.55	5.42	33.24
27.14	25.16	0.21	28.15	5.43	33.24
27.33	25.35	0.22	28.15	6.17	33.58
27.34	25.35	0.47	28.40	6.18	33.58
27.53	25.54	0.48	28.40	6.51	34.31
<hr/>				<hr/>	
27.54	25.54	1. 9	29. 1	6.52	34.31
28.13	26.13	1.10	29. 1	7.33	35.12
28.14	26.13	1.34	29.25	7.34	35.12
28.34	26.33	1.35	29.25	8.14	35.52
28.35	26.33	1.57	29.47	8.15	35.52
<hr/>				<hr/>	
28.55	26.53	1.58	29.47	8.55	36.32
28.56	26.53	2.22	30.11	8.56	36.32
29.16	27.13	2.23	30.11	9.47	37.23
29.17	27.13	2.50	30.38	9.48	37.23
29.38	27.34	2.51	30.38	10.49	38.24
<hr/>				<hr/>	

<i>Taurus</i> R.A.	<i>Taurus</i> R.A.	<i>Taurus</i> R.A.
10.50 38.24	23.24 51. 0	29.48 57.37
11.55 39.29	23.25 51. 2	
11.56 39.29	24. 6 51.43	
13.23 40.56	24. 7 51.45	
13.24 40.56	24.46 52.24	
<hr/>		
14.23 41.55	24.47 52.26	
14.24 41.57	25.23 53. 2	<i>Gemini</i> R.A.
14.25 41.57	25.24 53. 4	0.12 58. 1
15.25 42.57	25.58 53.38	0.13 58. 3
16.25 43.57	25.59 53.40	
<hr/>		
17.25 44.57	26.32 54.13	0.35 58.25
18.25 45.57	26.33 54.15	0.36 58.27
18.52 46.24	27. 3 54.45	0.58 58.49
18.53 46.26	27. 4 54.47	0.59 58.51
18.54 46.27	27.33 55.16	1.21 59.13
<hr/>		
19. 0 46.32	27.34 55.18	1.22 59.15
19. 1 46.34	28. 3 55.47	1.43 59.36
20. -1 47.34	28. 4 55.49	1.44 59.38
20.27 48. 0	28.33 56.18	2. 4 59.58
20.28 48. 2	28.34 56.20	2. 5 60. 0
<hr/>		
21.28 49. 2	28.56 56.42	2.26 60.21
21.39 49.13	28.57 56.44	2.27 60.23
21.40 49.15	29.22 57. 9	2.46 60.42
22.35 50.10	29.23 57.11	2.47 60.44
22.36 50.12	29.47 57.35	3. 8 61. 5
<hr/>		

<i>Gemini</i>	<i>R.A.</i>	<i>Gemini</i>	<i>R.A.</i>	<i>Gemini</i>	<i>R.A.</i>
3. 9	61. 7	7. 5	65. 15	10. 14	68. 37
3. 27	61. 25	7. 6	65. 17	10. 28	68. 51
3. 28	61. 27	7. 21	65. 32	10. 29	68. 53
3. 46	61. 45	7. 22	65. 34	10. 43	69. 7
3. 47	61. 47	7. 37	65. 49	10. 44	69. 9
<hr/>					
4. 6	62. 6	7. 38	65. 51	10. 57	69. 22
4. 7	62. 8	7. 53	66. 6	10. 58	69. 24
4. 25	62. 26	7. 54	66. 8	11. 12	69. 38
4. 26	62. 28	8. 10	66. 24	11. 13	69. 40
4. 43	62. 45	8. 11	66. 26	11. 26	69. 53
<hr/>					
4. 44	62. 47	8. 25	66. 40	11. 27	69. 55
5. 2	63. 5	8. 26	66. 42	11. 40	70. 8
5. 3	63. 7	8. 41	66. 57	11. 41	70. 10
5. 20	63. 24	8. 42	66. 59	11. 55	70. 24
5. 21	63. 26	8. 57	67. 14	11. 56	70. 26
<hr/>					
5. 38	63. 43	8. 58	67. 16	12. 9	70. 39
5. 39	63. 45	9. 12	67. 30	12. 10	70. 41
5. 55	64. 1	9. 13	67. 32	12. 23	70. 54
5. 56	64. 3	9. 28	67. 47	12. 24	70. 56
6. 13	64. 20	9. 29	67. 49	12. 37	71. 9
<hr/>					
6. 14	64. 22	9. 43	68. 3	12. 38	71. 11
6. 30	64. 38	9. 44	68. 5	12. 51	71. 24
6. 31	64. 40	9. 58	68. 19	12. 52	71. 26
6. 48	64. 57	9. 59	68. 21	13. 4	71. 38
6. 49	64. 59	10. 13	68. 35	13. 5	71. 40

<i>Gemini</i>	<i>R.A.</i>	<i>Gemini</i>	<i>R.A.</i>	<i>Gemini</i>	<i>R.A.</i>
13.18	71.53	15.57	74.45	18.39	77.39
13.19	71.55	16. 9	74.57	18.40	77.41
13.32	72. 8	16.10	74.59	18.51	77.52
13.33	72.10	16.22	75.11	18.52	77.54
13.45	72.22	16.23	75.13	19. 3	78. 5
<hr/>					
13.46 ²	72.24	16.35	75.25	19. 4	78. 7
13.59	72.37	16.36	75.27	19.15	78.18
14. 0	72.39	16.47	75.38	19.16	78.20
14.12	72.51	16.48	75.40	19.27	78.31
14.13	72.53	17. 0	75.52	19.28	78.33
<hr/>					
14.25	73. 5	17. 1	75.54	19.39	78.44
14.26	73. 7	17.12	76. 5	19.40	78.46
14.38	73.19	17.13	76. 7	19.51	78.57
14.39	73.21	17.25	76.19	19.52	78.59
14.52	73.34	17.26	76.21	20. 3	79.10
<hr/>					
14.53	73.36	17.37	76.32	20. 4	79.12
15. 5	73.48	17.38	76.34	20.15	79.23
15. 6	73.50	17.50	76.46	20.16	79.25
15.18	74. 2	17.51	76.48	20.27	79.36
15.19	74. 4	18. 2	76.59	20.28	79.38
<hr/>					
15.31	74.16	18. 3	77. 1	20.38	79.48
15.32	74.18	18.14	77.12	20.39	79.50
15.44	74.30	18.15	77.14	20.50	80. 1
15.45	74.32	18.26	77.25	20.51	80. 3
15.56	74.43	18.27	77.27	21. 2	80.14

Gemini R.A.

21. 3 80.16
 21.14 80.27
 21.15 80.29
 21.25 80.39
 21.26 80.41

21.37 80.52
 21.38 80.54
 21.49 81. 5
 21.50 81. 7
 22. 0 81.17

22. 1 81.19
 22.12 81.30
 22.13 81.32
 22.24 81.43
 22.25 81.45

22.35 81.55
 22.36 81.57
 22.47 82. 8
 22.48 82.10
 22.58 82.20

22.59 82.22
 23.10 82.33
 23.11 82.35
 23.21 82.45
 23.22 82.47

Gemini R.A.

23.33 82.58
 23.34 83. 0
 23.44 83.10
 23.45 83.12
 23.55 83.22

23.56 83.24
 24. 7 83.35
 24. 8 83.37
 24.18 83.47
 24.19 83.49

24.30 84. 0
 24.31 84. 2
 24.41 84.12
 24.42 84.14
 24.52 84.24

24.53 84.26
 25. 4 84.37
 25. 5 84.39
 25.15 84.49
 25.16 84.51

25.26 85. 1
 25.27 85. 3
 25.37 85.13
 25.38 85.15
 25.48 85.25

Gemini R.A.

25.49 85.27
 26. 0 85.38
 26. 1 85.40
 26.11 85.50
 26.12 85.52

26.22 86. 2
 26.23 86. 4
 26.33 86.14
 26.34 86.16
 26.45 86.27

26.46 86.29
 26.56 86.39
 26.57 86.41
 27. 7 86.51
 27. 8 86.53

27.18 87. 3
 27.19 87. 5
 27.29 87.15
 27.30 87.17
 27.41 87.28

27.42 87.30
 27.52 87.40
 27.53 87.42
 28. 3 87.52
 28. 4 87.54

Ge		Cancer R.A.	Cancer R.A.	Cancer R.A.
13..		23.14 88. 4	0. 5 90. 5	2.19 92 32
13.1		23.15 88. 6	0. 6 90. 7	2.30 92 43
13.3		23.23 88.16	0.16 90.17	2.31 92 45
13.3		23.25 88.18	0.17 90.19	2.41 92 55
13.41		23.35 88.28	0.27 90.29	2.42 92 57
<hr/>				
13.46				
13.59		23.41 88.30	0.28 90.31	2.52 93. 7
14. 0		23.42 88.40	0.38 90.41	2.53 93. 9
14.12		23.42 88.42	0.39 90.43	3. 3 93 19
14.13		23.42 88.52	0.49 90.53	3. 4 93 21
		23.42 88.54	0.50 90.55	3.14 93.31
<hr/>				
14.25	73			
14.26	73.		1. 1 91. 6	3.15 93 33
14.38	73.1	23.42 88. 5	1. 2 91. 8	3.26 93 44
14.39	73.21	23.42 88. 7	1.12 91.18	3.27 93 46
14.52	73.34	23.42 88.17	1.13 91.20	3.37 93.56
		23.42 88.22	1.23 91.30	3.38 93.58
<hr/>				
14.53	73.36			
15. 5	73.48		1.24 91.32	3.48 94. 8
15. 6	73.50		1.34 91.42	3.49 94.10
15.18	74. 2		1.35 91.44	3.59 94. 11
15.19	74. 4	18	1.45 91.54	4. 0 94. 12
			1.46 91.56	4.11 94. 13
<hr/>				
15.31	74.16	18. 3		
15.32	74.18	18.14		
15.44	74.30	18.15		
15.45	74.32	18.26		
15.56	74.43	18.27	71	

<i>Cancer</i>	<i>R.A.</i>	<i>Cancer</i>	<i>R.A.</i>	<i>Cancer</i>	<i>R.A.</i>
4.44	95. 9	7. 2	97.40	9.32	100.22
4.45	95.11	7.12	97.50	9.33	100.24
4.55	95.21	7.13	97.52	9.44	100.35
4.56	95.23	7.24	98. 3	9.45	100.37
5. 7	95.34	7.25	98. 5	9.56	100.48

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<i>Gemini</i> R.A.	<i>Cancer</i> R.A.	<i>Cancer</i> R.A.
28.14 88. 4	0. 5 90. 5	2.19 92.32
28.15 88. 6	0. 6 90. 7	2.30 92.43
28.25 88.16	0.16 90.17	2.31 92.45
28.26 88.18	0.17 90.19	2.41 92.55
28.36 88.28	0.27 90.29	2.42 92.57
<hr/>		
28.37 88.30	0.28 90.31	2.52 93. 7
28.47 88.40	0.38 90.41	2.53 93. 9
28.48 88.42	0.39 90.43	3. 3 93.19
28.58 88.52	0.49 90.53	3. 4 93.21
28.59 88.54	0.50 90.55	3.14 93.31
<hr/>		
29.10 89. 5	1. 1 91. 6	3.15 93.33
29.11 89. 7	1. 2 91. 8	3.26 93.44
29.21 89.17	1.12 91.18	3.27 93.46
29.22 89.19	1.13 91.20	3.37 93.56
29.32 89.29	1.23 91.30	3.38 93.58
<hr/>		
29.33 89.31	1.24 91.32	3.48 94. 8
29.43 89.41	1.34 91.42	3.49 94.10
29.44 89.43	1.35 91.44	3.59 94.20
29.54 89.53	1.45 91.54	4. 0 94.22
29.55 89.55	1.46 91.56	4.11 94.33
<hr/>		
	1.56 92. 6	4.12 94.35
	1.57 92. 8	4.22 94.45
	2. 7 92.18	4.23 94.47
	2. 8 92.20	4.33 94.57
	2.18 92.30	4.34 94.59
<hr/>		

<i>Cancer</i>	<i>R.A.</i>	<i>Cancer</i>	<i>R.A.</i>	<i>Cancer</i>	<i>R.A.</i>
4.44	95. 9	7. 2	97.40	9.32	100.22
4.45	95.11	7.12	97.50	9.33	100.24
4.55	95.21	7.13	97.52	9.44	100.35
4.56	95.23	7.24	98. 3	9.45	100.37
5. 7	95.34	7.25	98. 5	9.56	100.48
<hr/>					
5. 8	95.36	7.35	98.15	9.57	100.50
5.18	95.46	7.36	98.17	10. 8	101. 1
5.19	95.48	7.47	98.28	10. 9	101. 3
5.29	95.58	7.48	98.30	10.20	101.14
5.30	96. 0	7.59	98.41	10.21	101.16
<hr/>					
5.41	96.11	8. 0	98.43	10.32	101.27
5.42	96.13	8.10	98.53	10.33	101.29
5.52	96.23	8.11	98.55	10.44	101.40
5.53	96.25	8.22	99. 6	10.45	101.42
6. 4	96.36	8.23	99. 8	10.56	101.53
<hr/>					
6. 5	96.38	8.34	99.19	10.57	101.55
6.15	96.48	8.35	99.21	11. 8	102. 6
6.16	96.50	8.45	99.31	11. 9	102. 8
6.26	97. 0	8.46	99.33	11.20	102.19
6.27	97. 2	8.57	99.44	11.21	102.21
<hr/>					
6.38	97.13	8.58	99.46	11.33	102.33
6.39	97.15	9. 9	99.57	11.34	102.35
6.49	97.25	9.10	99.59	11.45	102.46
6.50	97.27	9.21	100.10	11.46	102.48
7. 1	97.38	9.23	100.12	11.57	102.59
<hr/>					

<i>Deduction per degree of Latitude</i>	<i>Cancer and Capricorn</i>	<i>Gemini and Sagittarius</i>
75 seconds	27.0	4.0
"	28.0	3.0
"	29.0	2.0
<hr/>		
90 seconds	30.0	1.0
<hr/>		
	<i>Leo and Aquarius</i>	<i>Taurus and Scorpio</i>
90 seconds	1.0	30.0
"	2.0	29.0
<hr/>		
105 seconds	3.0	28.0
"	4.0	27.0
"	5.0	26.0
<hr/>		
2 minutes	6.0	25.0
"	7.0	24.0
"	8.0	23.0
<hr/>		

<i>Leo</i>	<i>R.A.</i>	<i>Virgo</i>	<i>R.A.</i>	<i>Virgo</i>	<i>R.A.</i>
28. 3	150.13	1.47	153.47	5.51	157.39
28.25	150.35	2. 6	154. 6	5.52	157.39
28.26	150 35	2. 7	154. 6	6. 8	157.55
28.50	150.59	2.26	154 25	6. 9	157.55
28.51	150.59	2.27	154.25	6.26	158.12

<i>Leo</i>	<i>R. A.</i>	<i>Virgo</i>	<i>R. A.</i>	<i>Virgo</i>	<i>R. A.</i>
28. 3	150.13	1.47	153.47	5.51	157.3
28.25	150.35	2. 6	154. 6	5.52	157.3
28.26	150.35	2. 7	154. 6	* 6. 8	157.5
28.50	150.59	2.26	154.25	6. 9	157.5
28.51	150.59	2.27	154.25	6.26	158.1

29.12	151.20	2.46	154.44	6.27	158.1
29.13	151.20	2.47	154.44	6.41	158.2
29.38	151.45	3. 5	155. 2	6.42	158.2
29.39	151.45	3. 6	155. 2	6.58	158.4
29.59	152. 5	3.25	155.21	6.59	158.4

3.26	155.21	7.14	158.5
3.43	155.38	7.15	158.5
3.44	155.38	7.31	159.1
4. 3	155.57	7.32	159.1
4. 4	155.57	7.47	159.2

<i>Virgo</i>	<i>R. A.</i>				
0. 0	152. 5	4.20	156.13	7.48	159.2
0.21	152.26	4.21	156.13	8. 3	159.4
0.22	152.26	4.39	156.31	8. 4	159.4
0.43	152.47	4.40	156.31	8.20	159.5
0.44	152.47	4.57	156.48	8.21	159.5

1. 4	153. 7	4.58	156.48	8.36	160.1
1. 5	153. 7	5.15	157. 5	8.37	160.1
1.25	153.27	5.16	157. 5	8.52	160.2
1.26	153.27	5.33	157.22	8.53	160.2
1.46	153.47	5.34	157.22	9. 7	160.4

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<i>Leo</i>	<i>R.A.</i>	<i>Leo</i>	<i>R.A.</i>	<i>Leo</i>	<i>R.A.</i>
1. 4	123.18	8.32	130.58	21.45	144. 8
1.26	123.40	9.32	131.58	21.46	144. 8
1.27	123.42'	9.33	132. 0	22.26	144.48
1.56	124.11	9.59	132.26	22.27	144.48
1.57	124.13	10.59	133.26	23. 8	145.29
<hr/>					
2.26	124.42	11. 0	133.28	23. 9	145.29
2.27	124.44	11. 7.	133.34	23.42	146. 2
2.56	125.13	11. 8	133.36	23.43	146. 2
2.57	125.15	11.35	134. 3	24.17	146.36
3.27	125.45	12.35	135. 3	24.18	146.36
<hr/>					
3.28	125.47	13.35	136. 3	24.50	147. 8
4. 1	126.20	14.35	137. 3	24.51	147. 8
4. 2	126.22	15.35	138. 3	25.20	147.37
4.36	126.56	15.36	138. 3	25.21	147.37
4.37	126.58	15.37	138. 5	25.47	148. 3
<hr/>					
5.13	127.34	16.36	139. 4	25.48	148. 3
5.14	127.36	16.37	139. 4	26.13	148.28
5.53	128.15	18. 4	140.31	26.14	148.28
5.54	128.17	18. 5	140.31	26.44	148.58
6.35	128.58	19.10	141.36	26.45	148.58
<hr/>					
6.36	129. 0	19.11	141.36	27. 9	149.22
7.24	129.48	20.12	142.37	27.10	149.22
7.25	129.50	20.13	142.37	27.37	149.49
8.20	130.45	21. 4	143.28	27.38	149.49
8.21	130.47	21. 5	143.28	28. 2	150.13
<hr/>					

<i>Leo</i>	<i>R.A.</i>	<i>Virgo</i>	<i>R.A.</i>	<i>Virgo</i>	<i>R.A.</i>
28. 3	150.13	1.47	153.47	5.51	157.39
28.25	150.35	2. 6	154. 6	5.52	157.39
28.26	150.35	2. 7	154. 6	* 6. 8	157.55
28.50	150.59	2.26	154.25	6. 9	157.55
28.51	150.59	2.27	154.25	6.26	158.12

29.12	151.20	2.46	154.44	6.27	158.12
29.13	151.20	2.47	154.44	6.41	158.26
29.38	151.45	3. 5	155. 2	6.42	158.26
29.39	151.45	3. 6	155. 2	6.58	158.42
29.59	152. 5	3.25	155.21	6.59	158.42

3.26	155.21	7.14	158.57
3.43†	155.38	7.15	158.57
3.44	155.38	7.31	159.13
4. 3	155.57	7.32	159.13
4. 4	155.57	7.47	159.28

<i>Virgo</i>	<i>R.A.</i>				
0. 0	152. 5	4.20	156.13	7.48	159.28
0.21	152.26	4.21	156.13	8. 3	159.43
0.22	152.26	4.39	156.31	8. 4	159.43
0.43	152.47	4.40	156.31	8.20	159.59
0.44	152.47	4.57	156.48	8.21	159.59

1. 4	153. 7	4.58	156.48	8.36	160.14
1. 5	153. 7	5.15	157. 5	8.37	160.14
* 1.25	153.27	5.16	157. 5	8.52	160.29
1.26	153.27	5.33	157.22	8.53	160.29
1.46	153.47	5.34	157.22	9. 7	160.43

<i>Deduction per degree of latitude</i>	<i>Leo and Aquarius</i>	<i>Taurus and Scorpio</i>
$3\frac{1}{2}$ minutes	19.0	12.0
" "	20.0	11.0
" "	21.0	10.0
<hr/>		
$3\frac{1}{2}$ minutes	22.0	9.0
" "	23.0	8.0
<hr/>		
$3\frac{1}{2}$ minutes	24.0	7.0
" "	25.0	6.0
<hr/>		
4 minutes	26.0	5.0
" "	27.0	4.0
" "	28.0	3.0
<hr/>		
$4\frac{1}{2}$ minutes	29.0	2.0
" "	30.0	1.0
<hr/>		
	<i>Virgo and Pisces</i>	<i>Libra and Aries</i>
$4\frac{1}{2}$ minutes	1.0	30.0
" "	2.0	29.0
" "	3.0	28.0
" "	4.0	27.0
" "	5.0	26.0
" "	6.0	25.0
<hr/>		
$4\frac{1}{2}$ minutes	7.0	24.0
" "	8.0	23.0
" "	9.0	22.0
<hr/>		
$4\frac{3}{4}$ minutes	10.0	21.0
" "	11.0	20.0
" "	12.0	19.0
" "	13.0	18.0
<hr/>		

<i>Deduction per degree of Latitude</i>	<i>- Cancer and Capricorn</i>	<i>- Gemini and Sagittarius</i>
75 seconds	27.0	4.0
"	28.0	3.0
"	29.0	2.0

90 seconds	30.0	1.0
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	<i>Leo and Aquarius</i>	<i>Taurus and Scorpio</i>
90 seconds	1.0	30.0
"	2.0	29.0

105 seconds	3.0	28.0
"	4.0	27.0
"	5.0	26.0

2 minutes	6.0	25.0
"	7.0	24.0
"	8.0	23.0

2½ minutes	9.0	22.0
2½ "	10.0	21.0
"	11.0	20.0
"	12.0	19.0
2¾ "	13.0	18.0
"	14.0	17.0

3 minutes	15.0	16.0
	16.0	15.0
	17.0	14.0
	18.0	13.0

<i>Deduction per degree of latitude</i>	<i>Leo and Aquarius</i>	<i>Taurus and Scorpio</i>
3 $\frac{1}{4}$ minutes	19.0	12.0
"	20.0	11.0
"	21.0	10.0
<hr/>		
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ minutes	22.0	9.0
"	23.0	8.0
<hr/>		
3 $\frac{3}{4}$ minutes	24.0	7.0
"	25.0	6.0
<hr/>		
4 minutes	26.0	5.0
"	27.0	4.0
"	28.0	3.0
<hr/>		
4 $\frac{1}{4}$ minutes	29.0	2.0
"	30.0	1.0
<hr/>		
	<i>Virgo and Pisces</i>	<i>Libra and Aries</i>
4 $\frac{1}{4}$ minutes	1.0	30.0
"	2.0	29.0
"	3.0	28.0
"	4.0	27.0
"	5.0	26.0
"	6.0	25.0
<hr/>		
4 $\frac{1}{2}$ minutes	7.0	24.0
"	8.0	23.0
"	9.0	22.0
<hr/>		
4 $\frac{3}{4}$ minutes	10.0	21.0
"	11.0	20.0
"	12.0	19.0
"	13.0	18.0
<hr/>		

<i>Deduction per degree of Latitude 5 minutes</i>	<i>Virgo and Pisces</i>	<i>Libra and Aries</i>
	14.0	17.0
"	15.0	16.0
"	16.0	15.0
"	17.0	14.0
"	18.0	13.0
"	19.0	12.0
"	20.0	11.0
"	21.0	10.0
"	22.0	9.0
"	23.0	8.0
"	24.0	7.0
"	25.0	6.0
"	26.0	5.0
"	27.0	4.0
"	28.0	3.0
"	29.0	2.0
"	30.0	1.0